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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
High: 64-66 (64-66). Tomorrow fair, 64-66.
Low: 44-46 (44-46). Tomorrow fair, 64-66.
CHANNEL: High: 64-66 (64-66).
Low: 44-46 (44-46). Tomorrow fair, 64-66.
NEW YORK: High: 64-66 (64-66).
Low: 44-46 (44-46). Tomorrow fair, 64-66.
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—CONTRA PAGE.

Algeria	51.20	Belgium	20.40	France	100.00	Germany	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Netherlands	1.50	Portugal	1.50	Spain	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	Turkey	1.50	U.S.	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
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28,779 PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 2-3, 1975 Established 1887

OAU Conference Refuses to Endorse Israeli UN Ouster

KAMPALA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Ugandan President Idi Amin, after a successful day of negotiations, today refused to endorse Arab militants who want to force Israel out of the United Nations.

The 12th annual Organization of African Unity summit meeting ended today with a vote to reject a proposal for increased pressure on Israel, "including the possibility of eventually depriving it of UN membership. Hard-line Arab states such as Libya had sought backing for Israel's ouster and immediate expulsion.

The meeting completed its work after an all-night debate on the Israeli question that featured a heated exchange between Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi and the Egyptian delegation, Col. Gadhafi accused the Egyptians in blunt language of failing to support the Palestinian cause.

Moderate Proposal

Egypt had offered a moderate proposal for Israel's suspension from the United Nations until it agreed to UN resolutions for withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. The proposal was approved by a pre-summit meeting of foreign ministers but, when it met strong opposition at the conference, Egypt reportedly said that it would withdraw the proposal rather than cause a split in the OAU ranks.

Observers said that the final, watered-down version left OAU members with options open on the Israeli issue. They said that black Africans were reluctant to back further Arab diplomatic moves against Israel until they obtained more Arab compensation for inflationary effects of increased oil prices.

Many OAU members also drew a distinction between removing Israel from the UN and attempts to expel South Africa, which had unambiguous OAU support. Zaire said that it would have no part of any move against Israel in the UN.

OAU chairman Ugandan President Idi Amin, at a closing ceremony shortly after dawn, thanked delegates for coming to Uganda and said he had enjoyed meeting "with such tough people."

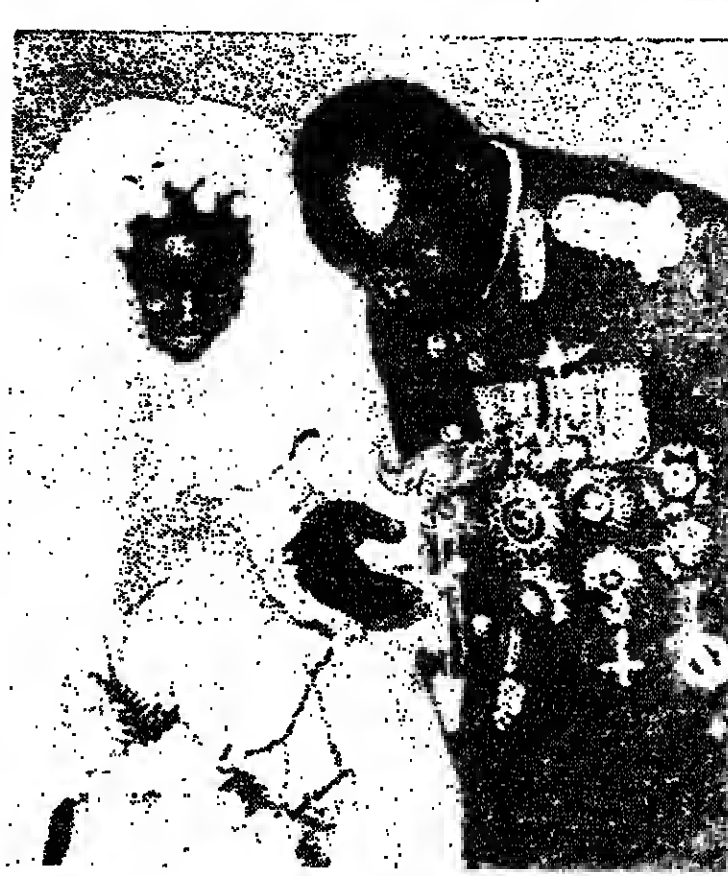
The conference was marred by the overthrow of the Nigerian head of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, who learned the news of his ouster during a delegates' meeting and by inability to agree on measures to solve many of Africa's pressing economic and political problems.

Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana boycotted the sessions after Marshal Amin accused them of being spies for South Africa because they sought to negotiate black-majority rule in Rhodesia. Marshal Amin proposed going to war.

Tanzania denounced the killing of thousands of Ugandans during Marshal Amin's four-year military regime and said that OAU members were hypocrites for meeting in Kampala and overlooking the atrocities.

The conference also dealt with:

- Angola: An OAU conciliation commission will be sent to Angola in an effort to halt fighting among black nationalists. The loss of an OAU peace-keeping force was dropped and Portugal was asked to try to end bloodshed before Angolan independence in November.
- African-Arab cooperation: Proposals to tighten economic and political ties between OAU and Arab League members were put off for further study before an eventual African-Arab summit meeting.
- Rhodesia: Attempts to negotiate black-majority control were endorsed but preparations were urged to intensify anti-white guerrilla warfare.
- South Africa: A proposal to declare South Africa an illegal government was put off until foreign ministers meet in February.



NEWLYWEDS—Ugandan President Idi Amin, 50, and his 19-year-old bride, Miss Sarah, after their wedding in Kampala Friday. The Moslem ceremony came as a surprise to everyone. Even the Cabinet wasn't told. The bride is a member of one of the country's suicide regiments. She is the President's second current wife.

35 Nations Sign Accord After a Ford Challenge

He Bids East Heed West's Standards

By James Guldsmo

HELSINKI, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Thirty-five nations signed the final act of the European Security Conference today after hearing President Ford declare that "the people of North America are thoroughly tired of having their hopes raised and then shattered by empty words and unfulfilled pledges."

In a tough speech that brought an unexpected defensive response from Romania's Nicolai Ceausescu, Mr. Ford made it clear that the United States expected a rapid end to the tensions that marked the cold-war period.

Showing the basic skepticism about this conference that has marked the U.S. attitude from the beginning, Mr. Ford directed his words to the "countries of the East" and said: "It is important that you recognize the deep devotion of the American people and their government to human rights and fundamental freedoms and thus to the pledges that this conference has made regarding the free movement of people, ideas and information."

The speech, which received the loudest and longest applause of any of the 35 speeches delivered here, went further than some other speeches in that Mr. Ford seemed to be asking not just for piecemeal improvements in East-West relations, but that the East come to understand, and even accept, Western ideals.

Ceausescu Reply

"It was that tone which brought the response from Mr. Ceausescu, who departed from his prepared text to launch into a defense of socialism. Mr. Ford will go to Bucharest tomorrow to visit Romania and Mr. Ceausescu.

But the Ford-Ceausescu exchange, followed by the final afternoon's speeches of Liechtenstein's San Marino, Luxembourg and the Vatican, did not delay the signing of the final act, a 30,000-word document that is not legally binding but that the participating nations stressed would be morally binding for all.

The signing marked the end of three days of speech-making during which each nation gave its interpretation of the 100-page document. The accord had been put together in more than two years of negotiations here and in Geneva.

Most delegations predicted that the accord would have historic importance if its provisions were applied. They said it could end the cold war and the division of Europe that grew out of World War II.

The division still was apparent here as the Western nations took the floor to defend the provisions for increasing East-West contacts and the East spoke of the permanence of existing frontiers.

The fundamental compromise of the document involves the West's acceptance that changes in the frontiers of Europe can be achieved only through "international law, agreement and peaceful means," and the Communist countries' agreement to concrete steps to open their closed societies.

The Ford speech's highly charged language resounded in a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



President Ford and Communist Party Secretary Brezhnev signing final documents.

No Shift Possible Before Recess House Firm on Turkish Embargo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., conceded today he could not muster the two-thirds majority necessary for the House of Representatives to vote on lifting the Turkish arms embargo before the start of a monthlong congressional recess.

Turkey took control of U.S. bases last week after the House refused to suspend the embargo. "I would not say the issue of aid to Turkey is dead," Rep. Albert told newsmen. "It's just postponed."

Congress was scheduled to begin its August recess later in the day. Rep. Bar Menden D-Ind., chairman of the House Rules Committee, refused last night to call his panel together to clear the measure for the floor. There was no sign he would do so today.

Rep. Madden took his stand after the Senate responded to administration pressure and narrowly voted yesterday to ease the arms embargo.

If the bill had been cleared by Rep. Madden's panel it could have come to the floor today on a simple majority vote. But it would have taken a two-thirds vote to bring it up on the same day it was cleared by the committee.

"I am sure there is no way to get a two-thirds vote," Rep. Albert said. He has backed the administration on ending the embargo. "It would be very difficult to even pass it with a majority vote," he said.

Rep. Albert said he did not pressure Rep. Madden to take up the Senate measure yesterday. Congress imposed the embargo on the grounds that the Turks had illegally used U.S. military equipment when they intervened in Cyprus.

President Ford, who has worked hard for months to get the ban lifted, continued his personal efforts yesterday. Besides phone calls from Europe, President Ford met with Turkish officials in Helsinki and offered \$50 million in immediate military aid if Turkey would give back control of the U.S. bases. The Turkish officials rejected the offer.

There was some criticism of Mr. Ford's efforts to lobby the Congress. Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., a leader in the earlier House decision not to lift the ban, said: "I thought the whole effort to throw this back on Congress was ill-advised."

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said Mr. Ford had "degraded and denigrated this great country" by offering the \$50 million to Turkey.

"I say pay no ransom tonight. This is not kidnapping, but I guess it could be called 'baseballing' from us tonight, the ransom price will go up, up, up," Sen. Eagle said.

Rep. Madden, in a speech punctuated by pounding his fist on the table, said, "Every piece of legislation that doesn't deserve to be the light of day comes up at the hour of adjournment. Three years from now, what are you going to do—give them another dose of money to keep the bases?"

Sen. Adlai Stevenson II, D-Ill., said resumption of military aid to Turkey would be "capitulation to blackmail."

Turkey Seeks Fees

ANKARA, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Turkey is asking the United States to pay landing fees for the 300 U.S. military aircraft that touch down on Turkish airfields every month, informed U.S. sources said today.

The sources said that previously U.S. aircraft could land without payment to Turkey but now Ankara wanted to charge a fee of \$150 for each plane.

They declined to say whether the United States had accepted Ankara's demand. Observers said the total cost to the U.S. would be in excess of \$500,000 a year.

Turkey has said the United States should have no more privileges than other NATO powers and has already suspended port facilities in Izmir on the Aegean coast and imposed restrictions on U.S. overflights.

200,000 Refugees Not Affected Limited Population Exchange Decided by Cypriot Leaders

VIENNA, Aug. 1—Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash said today that an agreement had been reached in intercommunal talks here to allow 9,000 Turkish Cypriots to join their compatriots in the north of Cyprus.

Mr. Denkash said that 800 Greek Cypriots would also be allowed to return to the Turkish-controlled north of the island and about 10,000 Greek Cypriots already in the north would be allowed to stay.

The agreement was seen as a substantial breakthrough in discussions here on an eventual Cyprus settlement. However, it did not affect the estimated 200,000 Greek Cypriots who left their homes in the north during the Turkish invasion of the island last summer.

The question of Turkish Cypriots stranded in the south and Greek Cypriots in the north became a sharply divisive issue last month when about 800 Greek Cypriots were expelled from the north.

Mr. Denkash threatened at one point to expel five Greek Cypriots from the north for every Turkish Cypriot refused permission to leave Greek-held areas.

Greek-Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides, who emerged from the session after Mr. Denkash, said that the 800 Greek Cypriots would return to be reunited with their families who apparently had stayed behind. Observers here believed that these Greek Cypriots were only recently expelled by the Turkish Cypriots.

Mr. Clerides said that, in addition to the resettlement issue, he and Mr. Denkash also discussed "the extent of areas." He refused to say more, telling reporters they must wait for the final communiqué tomorrow.

He was thought to be referring to geographical boundaries between the two communities.

The talks opened yesterday afternoon amid pessimistic forecasts that they were bound to fail. But the two community leaders and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that they were making progress.

No Real Breakthrough

However, no real breakthrough, such as agreement on a future central government on Cyprus, was expected from the present talks despite the new optimism.

A UN spokesman said that the negotiators had agreed with Mr. Denkash to hold a fourth round of talks, perhaps later this month.

Mr. Waldheim, who played a guiding role, said that "great understanding" had been shown in today's talks.

"The whole meeting was, in my opinion, very encouraging for the future," he said.

To Bar U.S. Bases

VIENNA, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Mr. Denkash said his government would refuse consent to reopen U.S. military installations in the northern part of Cyprus.

"We will not grant permission for the reopening of the installations even in case Turkey agrees to reopen American bases on its territory," Mr. Denkash said.

"We are an independent country and make our own independent decisions," he said.

U.S. installations were closed last year when Turkish troops invaded Cyprus.

Chicken Wire Aids India TV

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1 (UPI)—India today began beaming educational television programs to some of its more remote and backward areas, using a combination of satellite and chicken wire.

The programs on agriculture are beamed to a satellite, lent by the United States for a year, and later picked up by 2,400 powerful television receivers around the country and by antennae each of which consists of 10 feet of chicken mesh.

The system eliminates the need for a grid of ground transmitters.

Fighting Continues to Spread Lisbon Military Mission in Angola

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Three top officers of Portugal's Armed Forces Movement arrived here today for what was believed to be a review of Portuguese policy in Angola, where the political and military situation is rapidly deteriorating.

Portuguese sources said that Lisbon was now considering a more active role here that would entail the sending of more troops to Angola both to protect Portuguese civilians and to clear the soldiers of warring liberation groups out of the capital.

Portugal may call for revision of the independence agreement signed in January with the three rival nationalist movements to allow it a freer hand to deal with the situation here.

The arrival of the three officers, led by Adm. Rosa Coutinho, the former high commissioner here, and word of the new Portuguese policy now under consideration, coincided with reports of continuing clashes in southern and eastern Angola and the exodus of thousands of whites and Angolans from the zones of fighting.

Angola has been plunged into civil war as two of the three rival nationalist groups, the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Zaire and Chinese-supported National Front for the Liberation of Angola, continue to fight for control of the capital and the central government.

Today, a FNLA spokesman said that his movement's troops were less than 35 miles from the capital and still intent upon ousting MPLA forces from the city. FNLA spokesmen have been talking as if the "liberation" of Luanda were only a matter of a week or two away.

But Portuguese and other Western diplomatic sources here believe that it will take FNLA troops considerably longer to break through MPLA lines to reach the capital, if indeed they are able to do so at all.

A major factor in the development of events here now is the position taken by the Lisbon government toward the two rival liberation groups, particularly in Luanda, where the MPLA has firmly established its hold and driven out practically all FNLA forces.

Lisbon is understood to be considering as part of its new active policy a plan to create a "free zone" in the capital under the sole jurisdiction of the Portuguese Army and where no troops of the three rival movements would be allowed.

The third liberation group, the National Union for the Total Independence for the Congo (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. 'Spy' Costs Put at \$16 Billion

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The secret work of U.S. intelligence agencies may cost as much as \$16 billion annually but congressional auditors never have been able to verify such expenditures, a special committee of the House of Representatives was told yesterday.

"Access to basic information is, at best, very limited," Controller General Elmer Staats told the newly constituted House Committee on Intelligence Operations.

Mr. Staats, who heads the General Accounting Office, which is the independent auditing arm of Congress, said access to CIA records has traditionally been "insufficient."

The same is true, he said, of most of the other agencies that belong to the "intelligence community." These include the FBI and components of the Defense, Treasury and State Departments.

"On occasion, the community cooperates to the extent of giving us certain requested information but even then we are usually afforded insufficiently broad access to agency records to verify independently the accuracy and completeness of the material supplied to us," Mr. Staats said.

If Congress is to oversee the intelligence community, the GAO must have a "clear-cut mechanism for acquiring access to information when our views and the agency's views differ as to our right of access," Mr. Staats said. He suggested the GAO be empowered to go to court to seek records.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., who was recently appointed to head the new, enlarged House committee, said the panel would begin its public hearings by examining the budgets of the CIA and other intelligence agencies that it must investigate.

Mr. Pike said the task would be difficult, recognizing that expenditures of the CIA, the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency have traditionally been concealed within the Defense and State Department budgets.

"We have, according to the [Federal] budget, an FBI, but I can find no CIA, no NSA, no DIA," Rep. Pike said.

Mr. Staats said estimates outside the GAO have placed the intelligence community's budget at between \$6 billion and \$16 billion a year, which is 2 to 5 per cent of the U.S. government's total budget.

"We cannot independently verify the accuracy of any estimates," he said.

The NSA has allowed the GAO to assign a permanent staff member there to perform limited audits. Mr. Staats said, but with two small exceptions, there have not even been limited examinations of CIA expenditures since 1962.

In refusing to cooperate with congressional auditors, the CIA can cite a provision in its charter allowing the CIA director to make expenditures at his own discretion. Mr. Staats testified.

Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Unemployment Rate Dips Slightly to 8.4%

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Unemployment declined slightly last month, the Labor Department reported today, indicating that the economy may be recovering more quickly than expected.

The nation's jobless rate last month was 8.4 per cent compared to 8.5 per cent in June. In addition, the June rate was considered to be understated because of certain statistical anomalies. The Labor Department said that the true figure was about 8.9 per cent.

The drop surprised most government officials and private economists, who had almost unanimously been predicting a further rise in the unemployment rate.

The Labor Department said that total employment rose to 84.1 million, a gain of 84,000 over the June figure and the largest gain since February, 1973. The total number of unemployed was 7.1 million, down 100,000 from June.

The Labor Department said that the jobless rate declined in almost all categories with major improvements among teenagers and women. Unemployment among women dropped from 8.5 per cent to 7.9 per cent while the teen-age jobless rate decreased from 20.5 per cent to 19.1 per cent.

Department figures also showed that the number of lay-offs declined by 240,000 last month, the first drop in 11 months.

However, the long-term unemployment rate—covering the number of persons without jobs for 15 weeks or longer—continued to increase, reaching 3.2 per cent last month.

Julius Shiskin, chief labor statistician, said that this was explained by the fact that, while employment opportunities increased substantially last month, these places were taken by new workers, while the previously unemployed workers remained without jobs.

Shiskin, testifying before the Joint Economic Committee, said that he thought that the worst of the unemployment crisis seemed to have passed.

Other department statistics showed that jobs in retail stores, banks and other service industries increased by 250,000 while employment among farm workers rose by 150,000.

The Labor Department said that the unemployment rate would have improved even more last month except for an estimated 85,000 workers on strike. The bulk of these were in the construction trades, where a decline in employment of 45,000 jobs was "entirely due to increased strike activity," the department said.

The 8.4-per-cent jobless rate last month was the lowest since February, when it was 8.2 per cent, but compared unfavorably with July of last year when the rate was 5.3 per cent.

The jobless rate fell for both part-time and full-time workers and continued the trend established in June.

Unemployment for household heads was 6 per cent last month, virtually unchanged from June. The number of workers employed at least 15 weeks rose slightly.

In other categories, the black unemployment rate dropped from 13.7 to 13 per cent, while the white total was constant at 7.9 per cent for both months.

Unemployment among white collar workers was unchanged at 4.8 per cent, but the jobless rate for blue collar workers dropped 0.5 per cent to 12.1 per cent last month, the department said.

The unemployment rate among Vietnam war veterans continued at 9.8 per cent last month. There was some improvement for veterans in the 20 to 24-year age group where unemployment dropped 2.3 per cent to 17.6 per cent last month.

Senate Rejects \$31-Billion Bill On Arms Outlay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A \$31.2-billion military weapons authorization bill was rejected by the Senate today as Budget Committee members fought to hold the line on spending.

The vote was 48 to 42 to reject the compromise authorization covering the next 15 months and it had the effect of calling for a new House-Senate conference to work out another compromise on the legislation.

Opponents of the measure nailed down their victory on a 47-41 vote rejecting a suggestion that they reconsider their earlier action.

The bill sets maximum levels for buying weapons and doing research on them and on military and civilian manpower for the Defense Department. Actual spending levels will be determined later in an appropriation bill to be considered after the August recess.

Opposition Plans New Protests

Goncalves Reportedly Faces More Snags on Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves held more talks today on the composition of his "government of popular unity," but there were increasing indications that he was finding it difficult to fill the key posts. The centrist and Socialist opposition, meanwhile, prepared further demonstrations against the leftist military rulers.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes said last night the new Cabinet—Portugal's fifth gov-

7 Suspected Of Terrorism Held in Spain

MADRID, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The police today announced they had arrested seven suspected guerrillas in Barcelona and had charged them with attacking a Barcelona police station and other acts "aimed at creating a climate of terror" in Spain.

The arrests followed the seizure on Wednesday of 12 suspected Basque militants in Madrid and Barcelona, where one person was killed and six were injured in gun battles that day.

The police said the seven persons arrested yesterday were members of the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front (FRAP). That outlawed organization has been blamed by police for the murders of two Madrid policemen this summer.

The police charged that the seven suspected terrorists were involved in three hold-ups, the beating of the director of a Barcelona hospital during a recent strike by interns and the attack on the suburban police station of Collblanch, four miles west of Barcelona, on July 18.

Meanwhile, the police continued to mount major search and control operations in northern Spain today, a task that was made more difficult by thousands of tourists driving both ways across the Spanish-French border as the August holiday period began. Basque militants use the holiday rush to get back and forth across the border easily.

Parliamentary Extension

MADRID, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Acting on a recommendation by the Council of the Realm, Generalissimo Francisco Franco today extended the four-year term of the current Cortes (parliament) until March 15 of next year.

His move will enable the government to apply recently passed laws allowing government-approved political associations to nominate candidates and campaign for them in Cortes elections.

A law enacted in January provided for the formation of political associations for the first time since Gen. Franco came to power. But the limitations imposed on the groups' activities and their platforms were so restrictive that Christian Democrats, Socialists and other groups have refused to apply for legal status.

U.S. Will Double Output of Tanks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Army officials predict that production of tanks, now in short supply, will nearly double to about 1,300 annually with the breaking of a critical bottleneck.

"We'll start to come out of the woods next year," said a general who has been working to cure a tank shortage which became evident after the 1973 Mideast war, when the United States sent more than 600 tanks to Israel.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger proposed recently that Congress permit the Pentagon to create a "special contingency stock" of about 500 tanks to meet unanticipated emergency requirements of friends and allies abroad.

ernment since the military revolution last year—had been formed and its members would be named tomorrow.

But informed sources said today that at least three men had turned down the Foreign Ministry, which was vacated by the leading moderate in the Armed Forces Movement, Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes. They included the head of the air force, Gen. José Morais da Silva, 32, the resigning secretary of state for external cooperation, Jorge Sampaio, and the head of the ministry's political department, Fernando de Magalhães Cruz.

A spokesman for the Premier said today it was still not certain whether a civilian or a military man would be appointed as foreign minister.

Gen. Goncalves talked into the early hours of this morning with the head of the Copcon Internal Security Force, Gen. Olego Saraiva de Carvalho. Gen. Carvalho, President Costa Gomes and Premier Goncalves have ruled Portugal as a three-man junta for the last week. Today's meeting with Gen. Carvalho was Mr. Goncalves' second in 24 hours.

Informed political sources said they understood the pro-Communist Premier was having problems with Gen. Carvalho, 38, who is regarded as the strongest member of the junta.

Unrest in the armed forces has also contributed to his problem. Before going to Angola, the army chief of staff, Gen. Carlos Fabiao indicated that widespread public unrest prevalent for the last three weeks had spread to the army.

"There is a certain crisis in the army," he said.

The weekly newspaper O Jornal said several army units had voted to support Maj. Melo Antunes, who now openly opposes the military regime's leftist course.

Such opposition has been reflected in anti-Communist riots and violence in at least 20 towns. In Sao Joao da Madeira, near Porto, militants of a leftist splinter group shot and wounded three men when a crowd attacked its headquarters early today in the third night of anti-Communist rioting. After the shooting, troops dispersed and arrested the leftists.

On Wednesday, troops refused to respond to a police request for help when crowds shouting "Down with Olego" (de Carvalho) sacked the headquarters of the Communist party and three other leftist parties in the town.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported, the country was braced for a weekend of protest against the military rulers.

The Popular Democrats, the second largest party after the Socialists, announced they would call their supporters into the streets Sunday in two big protest rallies.

A party spokesman said the rallies—at Portimao in the south and Braganca in the north—were the only means left for the masses to make their voices heard.

The Socialists canceled a planned rally today after Gen. Carvalho threatened arrests and possible executions of dissidents.

The Socialists gave no explanation for the cancellations. But they said the party's national committee would meet during the weekend. The meeting was not expected to be decisive, however, because party leader Mario Soares is in Stockholm attending a meeting of the Socialist International.

Havana Plays Down Lifting of Sanctions

HAVANA, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—The Cuban Communist party daily Granma yesterday published a brief item to report the lifting of compulsory diplomatic and economic sanctions against Cuba by the Organization of American States.

No official Cuban reaction has been issued since the OAS lifted the sanctions at its meeting in San Jose on Tuesday.



ON THE MOVE—Hooded women nomads in Niger moving across an arid plain. A United Nations unit has been set up to protect threatened rangelands that provide source of livelihood for 25 million herdsmen in Africa and Middle East.

35 Nations Sign Accord at Helsinki

(Continued from Page 1)

quiet hall. Mr. Ford reportedly was unsatisfied with two versions of the speech that had been prepared for him and left a Finnish reception early last night to work on the text of the address.

It was as much directed at his domestic critics as to the leaders assembled here.

Saying "I have been asked why I am here today," he declared that his presence "symbolizes my country's vital interest in Europe's affairs. Our future is bound with yours. Our economic well-being as well as our security is linked increasingly with yours."

The United States intends to participate fully in the affairs of Europe and in turning the results of this conference into a living reality.

At one point, referring to the presence of Canada here, he called that country "our good neighbor Canada, with whom we share an open border of 5,326 miles along which there stands not a single armed soldier—a clear reference to the Iron Curtain's lingering barriers between East and West Europe.

"Peace is not a piece of paper," he said. Calling this conference part of a process, he said: "We face unresolved problems of military security in Europe; we face them with very real differences in values and aims. But if we deal with them with careful preparation, if we focus on concrete issues and if we maintain forward movement, we have the right to expect real progress."

He said that military competition must be controlled and "political competition must be restrained."

"Empty Words"

Referring to "empty words and shattered pledges," he said: "We had better say what we mean and mean what we say or we will have the anger of our citizens to answer."

He said that the documents accepted here:

• "Affirm the most fundamental human rights—liberty of thought, conscience and faith; the exercise of civil and political rights; the rights of minorities."

• "Call for a free flow of information, ideas and people; greater scope for the press, cultural and educational exchange, family reunification, the right to travel and to marriage between nationals of different states—and for the protection of the priceless heritage of our diverse cultures."

• "Offer wide areas for greater cooperation—in trade, industrial production, science and technology, the environment, transportation, health, space and oceans."

• "Reaffirm the basic principles of relations between states—noninterference, sovereign equality, self-determination, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and the possibility of change by peaceful means."

"The United States gladly subscribes to this document because we subscribe to every one of these principles," the President said.

So much of the Ford speech seemed a reproach aimed at socialist society that Mr. Ceausescu, delivering the longest speech of the conference, departed from his text to declare:

"I am a Communist. There are various forms of democracy and we feel the democracy we are building in Romania is superior to that mentioned by some other speakers."

Mr. Ceausescu nonetheless pledged Romania, a country known for its independent foreign policy but tough internal controls, to "spare nothing" in applying the provisions of the accord signed here.

Throughout the negotiations on

the accord, Romania was a prime mover in obtaining provisions aimed at limiting the so-called Brezhnev doctrine. Mr. Ceausescu emphasized today the importance of the "renunciation of any form of aggression or intervention in the internal affairs of other countries."

Yesterday, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had emphasized the same provisions.

The Romanian today also called for a permanent 25-nation security conference secretariat to be set up, something most of the Eastern and Western leaders here have opposed. Mr. Ceausescu renewed his calls for dismantlement of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The signing ceremony lasted 25 minutes as a 600-page leather book was passed to each delegation in Finlandia Hall. Inside the volume were six copies, in each of the official languages, of the document.

Under a protocol involving alphabetical order in the French listing of nations, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt signed first, followed by the East Germans and then Mr. Ford. Yugoslav's Marshal Tito signed last. Mr. Ford paused to shake hands with each of the 34 other delegations before leaving.

In a closing statement, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen said: "After the conference, the participating states are invited to give full effects to its results. Then, after a period of two years, we shall once again meet together to consult each other." That meeting will be held in Helsinki.

President Ford held bilateral talks today with Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and lunch with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Ford will meet again with Mr. Brezhnev tomorrow before going to Bucharest.

Portugal's President Francisco de Costa Gomes, a late arrival today, held bilateral talks with Eastern and Western leaders and, at the summit conference's closing session, made an appeal for the world to respect Portugal's right to decide its destiny.

He said Portugal pursues a foreign policy based on "full respect for the principles of sovereign equality of rights, non-intervention in the internal affairs of others and the recognition of the right of all peoples to freely decide their own destiny... These are the principles that we apply and demand that others apply in international relations."

Portuguese Communists have charged the Western powers with exerting political and economic pressure on Lisbon's military administration to try to frustrate its leftist policies. Socialists and liberals in Lisbon have accused Communist states of intervening in Portugal's internal affairs with support for its Communist party.

Man Killed Accidentally

HELSINKI, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Security forces protecting leaders at the summit meeting killed a man accidentally last night, Finnish Coast Guard sources said today.

The man, still unidentified, died when his motorboat was blown up by a warning flare fired by a coast guard launch to halt a fast-moving boat near the site of a summit delegates' reception.

"The flare is a usual measure in nighttime operations. But unfortunately it fell in the boat and it exploded into flames," the sources said.

19 Are Killed in Clash On Philippine Island

MANILA, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Thirteen militant rebels, five government soldiers and a civilian were killed in heavy fighting this week on the southern Philippine island of Jolo, military sources here said today.

The sources said the fighting was in the coastal town of Patikul, where more than 150 strong-armed rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front attacked a 100-man home defense force.

Where There's Life, There Is Suspicion...

FRESNO, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP)—Police noticed breathing in two bodies at a funeral home and the two men were then arrested for investigation of burglary.

Officers, pursuing two men after a motel burglary, found Sterling McCoy, 18, hiding in a hearth at the Sterling Funeral Home. The other suspect, Stephen Cooper, 19, was found in a body cart with a vinyl covering over him.

Dam Loan to Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—The World Bank will grant Pakistan \$3 million to help pay for repairs to the Tarbela Dam across the Indus River, 69 miles northwest of here.

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To Clarify His Own Ties

Agnew Said to Ask to Testify On CIA Links to Greek Junta

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has asked the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities for an opportunity to testify about CIA relationships with the military junta that ruled Greece from 1967 until last year, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

A source said that Agnew would be able to make a "substantive" addition to the committee's information. However, no sources appeared ready to disclose specifically what Agnew might tell the committee.

According to the sources, Agnew approached the committee and offered his testimony in the last 10 days after reading an article by the political columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak saying that his role in Greek-American affairs was un-

der investigation by the committee. These sources confirmed that the committee was investigating CIA covert operations in Greece.

Junia Support

In 1967, when he was governor of Maryland, press reports indicated, Agnew took a neutral position on the take-over of the Greek government by a military junta.

But, according to the Evans and Novak article, on July 16, the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities received an allegation that a few weeks before the 1968 election in the United States Agnew shifted to support of the junta.

The article said that the committee had obtained a letter written in 1968 by Louise Gore, a prominent Republican supporter of Agnew in Maryland, in which she said that Agnew's shift occurred literally "overnight."

Greek Trip

From 1969 until he left government in 1973, Agnew gave a strong public appearance of supporting the junta and made an official trip to Greece.

Many Greeks living in this country were opposed to military dictatorship in Greece and charged that Agnew's support was won

Greek Generals Reportedly Urged Vote Delay in '67

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (UPI)—A retired general testifying at the trial of former dictator George Papadopoulos and 19 of his associates said today that, at the time of the 1967 coup, the army leadership had decided to advise King Constantine to postpone forthcoming elections.

Retired Gen. Christos Papadatos, testifying for the prosecution on the fourth day of the trial, said "Six lieutenant generals met under the chairman-ship of the chief of staff and decided to go to see the king to tell him of our anxieties over the situation and to get guidance from him over who was our supreme commander."

Gen. Papadatos said that the generals' meeting took place April 20, 1967, only hours before Mr. Papadopoulos launched the coup.

The witness said that he had seen the king earlier that year and that Constantine told him: "General, be careful because my father told me to remain democratic even if it means that I lose my throne."

The king gave in to the coup and appointed a junta-backed government in April 1967. In December of the next year, he staged an unsuccessful counter-coup of his own against the military dictators.

3 Hostages Safe in U.S.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 1 (AP)—Three gunmen who held three hostages in an Oklahoma City supermarket for nearly five hours surrendered and released the hostages unharmed shortly before 1 p.m. today.



Spiro Agnew

China's Army Chiefs Appeared Publicly for 1st Time Since

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Aug. 1 (NYT)—For the first time since the Chinese Army was shaken by the death in 1971 of Lin Biao, the former defense minister, the entire high command appeared publicly at a dinner last night to commemorate the founding of the armed forces.

And in a further apparent attempt to reflect a return to normalcy, Lin Biao's successor, Gen. Ye Xiang, a former chief of staff who was purged at the beginning of the "cultural revolution," went to the dinner in his first official public appearance in 10 years.

The Chinese news agency included his name without comment among a list of the guests in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Mr. Lin, 71, once army commander, had been closely identified with the disaster. Head of state, Liu Shao-chi, and had reportedly tried to commit suicide after coming under violent criticism by the Red Guards.

Another missing figure was Mao himself, the nominal leader of the army as of the party. The 82-year-old man, who has not looked recent photographs, has tended public functions in

dependence of Angola, has mostly stayed out of the first hot conflict is now so to the south where U.P. base and strongest support.

Today, UNITA troops for the first time with forces in the major source of Lobito over allowing to disembark from boats.

It is also understood that the present Portuguese high commissioner of the 14-ed four-sided transitional government, Gen. Antonio de Cardozo, and the sending new team of officials with the situation here.

Portuguese sources said Lisbon was seeking the 1 of the Organization of Unity for its new policy. TI yesterday called upon F to act to maintain order, a move that could clear the way for the a of the reported new Por policy here.

Fighting between troops two main rival liberation is centered in the south and eastern parts of the c where both the MPLA a FNLA have long had smms rious stationed in many and cities.

Reports reaching the today said that there were continuing clashes between U groups in Luao, in east-Angola, in Gabela and the towns of Porto Amboim and Redondo, south of Luand in Causo and Duque de ganca to the east of the c

The Angolan situation p extremely delicate profits the faction-ridden. For Armed Forces Movement, is now seriously split by radicals and moderates.

Any attempt to clear I of MPLA troops is likely tail heavy casualties amou 24,000 Portuguese troops a Angola. This could easily serious repercussions in and polarize the political tion there even further.

W. Germans Round Up Sheep-Rustling Gang

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Aug. 1 (AP)—A gang of rustlers was rounded up by police today and accused of selling more than 500 stolen sheep at cut-rate prices to Turkish migrant workers.

Police said the 23-member gang raided herds in southwest Germany during the last two years and made off with sheep valued at 150,000 marks (\$60,000). The livestock was allegedly bought and slaughtered by Turks living in this Rhine River city.

Pro-French Ur Seizes Control Of Comoro Isl

MORONI, Comoro Island 1 (Reuters)—Pro-French striators on the island of M today occupied local administration offices to protest belated into independence by Comoro Islands, government-s said today.

Mayotte refused to follow three other Comoro Islands their recent unilateral dition of independence France.

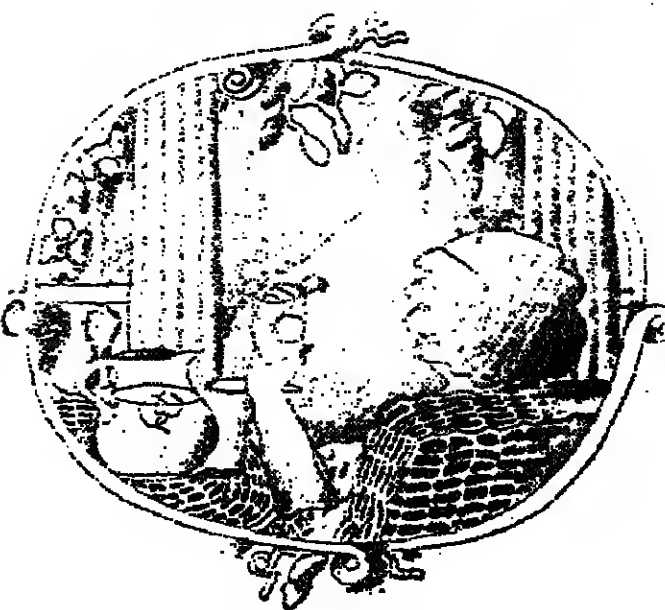
The demonstrators were ed to have taken over loc ernment offices, told off the newly independent st get out and named their man as prefect.

Chute Fools Plane Causing Fatal Cr

SANTIAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The parachute of a Chilean dier not tangled in the of a Chilean Air Force C-4 today causing the plane to the air force said. Seven died in the accident.

An air force command muniqué said that the plane unloading paratroopers and emergency chute of one mon broke loose and got in an airborn. The chute forcing the plane to roll on crash, killing five crewmen two paratroopers on board communiqué said.

Share an afternoon in Atlanta.



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SHARING THE LOAD—Peruvian women paratroopers marching in huge military parade in Lima recently. They represent part of the advance guard of the thousands of women who will begin their obligatory military service next year.



27 YEARS LATER—Alger Hiss smiles as he looks at picture of then-Rep. Richard Nixon holding one of "Pumpkin Paper" film strips that was shown to grand jury.

Nearly 27 Years After Disclosure

U.S. Gives 'Pumpkin Papers' Copies to Hiss

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Copies of the "pumpkin papers"—a set of five microfilm strips used to implicate Alger Hiss as a Soviet spy—were released by the Justice Department yesterday.

One film had been overexposed and was blank. Two others turned out to be faintly legible copies of Navy Department documents relating to such subjects as life rafts, parachutes and fire extinguishers.

"I could not possibly have seen those memos," Hiss said yesterday at a news conference where copies of the microfilms were displayed. "They certainly are useless for espionage purposes."

State Department Documents

The other two microfilm rolls were photographs of State Department documents that had been introduced as evidence at Hiss's two trials in 1949 and 1950. Hiss, who was convicted of perjury and subsequently imprisoned for 44 months, repeated yesterday what he has always contended—that he never passed these papers in 1938 to the late Whittaker Chambers, his chief accuser.

The microfilms were released nearly 27 years after Mr. Chambers, then an editor at Time magazine, led investigators from the House Un-American Activities Committee to a garden patch behind a barn at his Maryland home and produced the microfilm reels from a pumpkin shell where he had kept them.

Mr. Chambers claimed that he had been given these films and other documents by Hiss. Mr. Chambers died in 1961.

Although they played only a minor role at the trials of Hiss, the pumpkin papers were crucial to the investigation by the House committee that was spearheaded by Richard Nixon, then a young Republican congressman from California.

When the microfilms were discovered, the committee issued a statement saying they had "furnished the link of evidence which was needed to establish that the organization of Soviet espionage conducted in cooperation with members of the Communist party in America has been amazingly successful for 10 years."

On Dec. 19, 1949, Mr. Chambers appeared before a federal grand jury in Manhattan and produced the five rolls of film. At the trials, however, three of the rolls were never introduced, apparently, Mr. Hiss said yesterday, because they had no evidentiary value and did not link him to Mr. Chambers.

The jury at Hiss's first trial was deadlocked but a second jury found him guilty of perjury after he denied that as a State Department official in 1938 he had given Mr. Chambers classified government papers.

Researchers Present

Hiss is also seeking government documents that he said will show that the typewriter introduced at his trials was not the one that had been in the Hiss home. The government claimed that the typewriter had been used to transcribe secret documents.

Hiss, who is 70 years old and a printing salesman, was joined at the news conference by his

lawyer, Randlett Walster, and by William Reuben, Stephen Salant and Peter Bruns, three researchers who have filed additional lawsuits for some of the \$3,000 pages of documents in the case.

Hiss's lawyer has requested permission from the Justice Department to obtain a small segment of the original microfilms in order to conduct chemical tests to determine the date they were manufactured.

The age of the films has long

been a subject of interest among those who believe Hiss is innocent.

Mr. Chambers testified that he took the film in 1938, the year that he said Hiss gave him the documents. At one point before the trial, a spokesman for Eastman Kodak, the manufacturer of some of the film, said it had been manufactured 10 years later. The spokesman later modified his statement and said that the film could have been made earlier.

Hoffa Missing, Was Involved In Michigan Teamster Feud

From Wire Dispatches

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—James Hoffa, former president of the Teamsters' union, was reported missing by his family yesterday after he failed to come home Wednesday night.

Hoffa's son said he believed his father had been kidnapped. "I believe it's an abduction. There's no evidence it isn't. We have no reason to believe it isn't," said James Hoffa, a Detroit attorney.

"The key question is who? We just don't know."

Hoffa, who has been seeking to become head again of the nation's largest union, with 2.1 million members, was reported to the Bloomfield Township, Mich., police to be missing. The police found Hoffa's 1974 Pontiac in the parking lot of the Matuschak Red Fox Restaurant, in Bloomfield Township, yesterday.

Li. Curt Grenier of the Bloomfield Township police said that Hoffa went to the restaurant at 2 p.m. Wednesday for a meeting, but the person he was to meet did not show up. Li. Grenier said that Hoffa then telephoned his wife, and "that's the last we've seen or heard of him."

"My own feeling is that things do not look too good. You always have to consider foul play in view of Hoffa's background."

Governor Sees Mafia Link

Michigan's Gov. William Milliken said Hoffa had arranged to meet Anthony Giacalone, reputed to be a local Mafia leader, who is a longtime friend of Hoffa's.

Giacalone, however, told reporters, "That is absolutely untrue."

John Miller, the manager of the restaurant, said he had not seen Hoffa there on Wednesday.

"There has been a series of incidents, including car bombings and beatings, in the last month that has shaken and divided the local Teamster organization."

On July 10, a Lincoln Continental driven by Richard Fitzsimmons, who is the vice-president of Teamster Local 299, was destroyed by a bomb while it was parked outside a bar where he was having a drink. He is the son of Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who is seeking to prevent Hoffa from regaining any office within the union.

The elder Fitzsimmons was formerly a close associate of Hoffa. He was instrumental in persuading the Nixon administration to commute, after less than five years, Hoffa's 13-year prison sen-

tence for jury tampering and mail fraud, imposed in 1971.

As a provision of the commutation, however, Hoffa was barred from seeking union office or engaging in any union activity for 10 years.

Hoffa has since charged that after the Watergate disclosures it was evident that Mr. Fitzsimmons had made a deal with the Nixon administration in return for his release.

Hoffa asserts Mr. Fitzsimmons received from the Nixon administration its pledge to prevent him from seeking the union presidency.

The Hoffa and Fitzsimmons factions have been vying with each other for control of Local 299.



James Hoffa

New Hampshire Sets Senate Vote Rerun on Sept. 16

CONCORD, N.H., Aug. 1 (NYT).—The election for U.S. senator from New Hampshire will be re-run on Sept. 16.

The date was set yesterday after three recounts here and months of snarled debate in Washington that brought business in the Senate to a standstill.

The new election will once again pit Democrat John Durkin against five-term Republican Congressman Louis Wyman, a third candidate, American party nominee Carmen Chimento will also be on the ballot, as he was last fall.

Meanwhile, the conversion of the main concourse of Union Station into a focal point for bicentennial events has fallen months behind schedule. The conversion of the station, one of the capital's most enduring monuments, was originally scheduled to cost \$40 million but that estimate has now escalated.

Union Station will be converted into a bicentennial center featuring booths, film theaters and a 100-foot-long gallery showing scenes from U.S. history. The station—now described as "gritty"—will be completely cleaned and restored.

The conversion was delayed by haggling between representatives of the government, the railroad companies and labor unions.

Oil Price Curb Is Extended By Congress

A Veto by President Regarded as Certain

By Richard L. Lyons Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—The House sent a six-month extension of the oil price control law to the President yesterday for an almost certain veto, and Congress plans to go home for a month today leaving the future of the price controls in limbo.

The law, which controls two-thirds of domestic oil production at \$5.25 a barrel, will expire on Aug. 31, three days before Congress returns. The price could then be increased to the market level of about \$12.50 at the discretion of the industry.

President Ford had said he would veto an extension of the control bill if Congress rejected his plan to phase out controls over 39 months. The House killed the plan Wednesday.

Energy Administrator Frank Zarb told newsmen Wednesday: "There is no doubt in my mind that as things stand today," the President will veto the extension bill upon his return from Europe.

Surplus of Votes

The House passed the extension bill by a vote of 303 to 117, which like the Senate vote was more than the two-thirds needed to override a veto. But no vote can be taken until after the law has expired and Mr. Zarb predicted that a veto could be sustained.

An attempt to whip through Congress a windfall profits tax to soak up the profits the industry realizes from decontrolled prices and turn the money to consumers appeared dead until after the recess. Senate liberals opposed it for fear it would encourage a veto of the extension bill on the grounds that consumers would be protected from harm by a tax rebate. They threatened a Senate filibuster.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, opposed action now for the same reason and also because he wants any tax program to originate in his committee.

Restraint Urged

House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., called on the oil industry to show restraint on prices when the control act expires.

"The situation cries out for restraint," Rep. Rhodes told newsmen. "This would do a lot to rehabilitate them [the oil industry] in the eyes of the American people."

He urged the industry to voluntarily carry out the President's rejected decontrol plan, which would mean virtually no price increases in the next few months. He said this would require clearance by the Justice Department that it would not be a violation of anti-trust laws.

Army Removes Head of Medical Research in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Army said yesterday that Dr. Van Sim has been removed as head of medical research, which has included drug tests on soldiers and civilian volunteers.

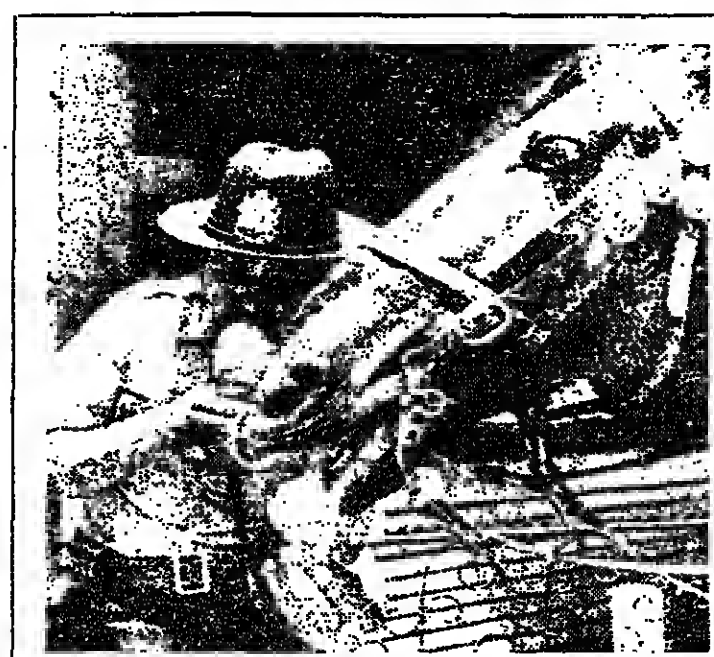
It said that Dr. Sim, who is under investigation by the Army, has been reassigned as special adviser to the top scientist at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Dr. Sim went, on annual leave Tuesday and is not due back until mid-September, a spokesman said.

Last Monday, the Army said that its inspector-general has been ordered to look into what it called "some possible adverse information" about Dr. Sim, who has headed testing programs at Edgewood Arsenal for 19 years.

The Army said that its investigation was prompted by a CBS News report which said that, five years before Dr. Sim took over the Edgewood program, he was charged with misuse of drugs and false reporting of drug use and was asked to leave Memorial Clinic in Olympia, Wash., because of the charges.

CBS quoted doctors there as saying that Dr. Sim had been taking an addictive pain killer without a prescription and then writing false reports about it.

Washington State officials said Tuesday that no disciplinary action was taken in connection with the alleged incident.



A DOUBLE DIP—Philadelphia mounted patrolman offers his horse an ice cream cone as both of them try to find a way to cool off in the current heat wave.

Prosecution Puts Miss Little Near Ice Pick Before Slaying

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 1 (NYT).—The outlines of the state's murder case against Joan Little began to emerge yesterday as the prosecution introduced in evidence the ice pick found in the slain man's hand and offered testimony placing Miss Little in the area of the desk drawer where it was kept.

The 21-year-old black woman is accused of the first-degree murder last Aug. 27 of Clarence Allgood, 62, the night jailer in the Beaufort County jail, where she was being held pending outcome of her appeal of a breaking-and-entering conviction. She has pleaded self-defense against a sexual assault.

The seven-inch ice pick found in Allgood's hand as he lay dead on the bunk in Miss Little's cell was introduced as state exhibit No. 29 and identified by two officers of the Washington, N.C., Police Department who investigated the slaying.

No Prints Taken

Detective Danny Respass, a fingerprint expert and photographer for the Washington police, testified that he removed the ice pick from Allgood's hand and passed it to Deputy Willis Peachey, who took it by its wooden handle and slipped it into his back pocket, with no examination for fingerprints being made at that time.

Deputy Peachey testified that at 10:30 on the night before the murder he saw Miss Little making a telephone call in the jail office.

He said she was "talking in a low tone of voice, sort of a mumble," quieter than usual. He said she did not respond to his greeting as she usually had "in the past when she was talking on the telephone."

Also in the jail at the time, Deputy Peachey said, was a young jail trustee, Terry Bell, and the jailer, Allgood.

The Peachey testimony is considered important because the prosecution is expected to try to persuade the jury that Miss Little took the ice pick from the drawer during that call or a similar one, then entered the jailer into the cell, killed him and escaped.

Miss Little was missing from her cell when the body was found and gave herself up eight days later, contending self-defense and flight to save her life.

Deputy Peachey also testified about the state of Allgood's body, corroborating earlier accounts that it was partly unclothed. He testified that the ice pick in Allgood's hand was loosely held.

This differed from the testimony of the medical examiner, Dr. Harry Carpenter, who examined the body at the scene, that the instrument was held firmly.

The testimony is considered important in helping to determine whether the ice pick was placed in Allgood's hand after death, as opposed to another possibility—his pulling it from his chest himself as he died.

Symbols Aided Detroit Mayor In Quelling Riots in Detroit

By Agis Sapulkas

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Symbols of black presence and black political power—sometimes as dramatic as a line of black policemen standing in ground against a crowd of angry blacks—have been skillfully used by city officials here to contain the disturbances that broke out in the northwest section of the city Monday night.

And the official who has shown a great awareness of the importance of the symbols and took steps to employ them, Mayor Coleman Young, was himself perhaps the most potent symbol.

Mr. Young, the first black mayor of Detroit, was out on the streets from the very beginning of the disturbances, pleading, cajoling, agreeing, identifying with the anger of many of the black residents in the neighborhood.

Explosive Situations

The mayor, a former auto worker who knows the ins and outs of the politics of the state and the city, used his reputation for being aware of the ways of street life, of the frustrations that many blacks have felt toward the police here, to calm and deflect situations that he acknowledged for a time were "explosive."

Most of the time people listened to him and he enjoyed the adulation, but in one instance he found that even such a potent symbol of empathy as he had its limitations.

Friend Reports Kennedy Firmly Against '76 Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said yesterday Sen. Edward Kennedy told him, "Tip, I am not going to be a candidate for president of the United States." Rep. O'Neill added: "I see this as a final decision."

Rep. O'Neill, who is House majority leader and a close friend of the Massachusetts senator, had revived speculation that Sen. Kennedy would run despite the senator's previous denials, when he appeared Sunday on the CBS television program "Face the Nation."

On that program, Rep. O'Neill said, "I think Ted Kennedy will be a candidate." And he quoted Sen. Kennedy as telling him, "Keep me alive."

Yesterday, Rep. O'Neill said, "Anything I said in the past is absolutely accurate and true." However, he said Sen. Kennedy telephoned him Wednesday, they talked about the presidency and the senator then made his disclaimer.

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ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

Planning Confusion Threatens Bicentennial in Washington

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—When the chairman of a House subcommittee that was examining preparations for next year's bicentennial celebrations here concluded the public hearings on the capital's preparations for the arrival of millions of tourists, he proposed—perhaps only half-heartedly—to call the whole thing off.

Rep. Herbert Harris of Mount Vernon, Va., a freshman Democrat, said that perhaps he should introduce a bill that would declare that the country's 200th birthday was last year, "and say we just missed it."

Here in the capital, a city that did not exist 200 years ago but which will be the most visited of the nation's bicentennial celebration sites, few officials

have any real idea of how many tourists can be expected.

Last year, 14 million visited the capital, and 17 million are expected next year, more than half of them in automobiles.

But there have been higher estimates. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (a group known here as COG), originally estimated a bicentennial total of 35 million, an average of 388,540 visitors a day.

Such crowds will overwhelm municipal services, Rep. Harris and other officials complain that planning has been made-quate, not only for traffic control, visitor services, health and police protection, but also for stimulating meaningful participation of Washington's 75-per-cent black population in the bicen-

tennial events. The District of Columbia has a population of 722,800.

Meanwhile, the conversion of the main concourse of Union Station into a focal point for bicentennial events has fallen months behind schedule. The conversion of the station, one of the capital's most enduring monuments, was originally scheduled to cost \$40 million but that estimate has now escalated.

Union Station will be converted into a bicentennial center featuring booths, film theaters and a 100-foot-long gallery showing scenes from U.S. history. The station—now described as "gritty"—will be completely cleaned and restored.

The conversion was delayed by haggling between representatives of the government, the railroad companies and labor unions.

The center will probably not be opened until next July, well beyond the peak spring tourist season.

Parking Trouble

Cost overruns have forced revision and delay of a planned central parking garage at the station with 4,000 spaces to a smaller structure for 1,000 cars.

Bicentennial projects also include a new, highly visible, 45-acre "Constitution Gardens" park and a six-acre lake on the Mall.

The Interior Department will install a new, permanent ice-skating rink on the Mall.

Refurbishing of the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials will include the installation in each of elevators for the handicapped.

Jacques-Henri Lartigue took this picture in 1910, when airplanes, cameras and Lartigue himself were all young. Today, at 80, this great "professional amateur" is still taking pictures of what's new,

important and exciting—and he takes them with an Asahi Pentax. Small wonder. For Pentax is the pioneer the others copy—the best-selling fine camera in the world.

Pioneer

Asahi Pentax, Spotmatic and Takumar are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd., Japan.

In Crime Survey of 13 Communities

Miami, Washington Held Safest Cities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—New government crime statistics suggest that Miami and Washington may be two of the country's safest big cities.

The study, conducted in 1973 and sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, showed that those cities had the lowest proportion of crime victims of the 13 cities surveyed.

The report, made public yesterday, was based on Census Bureau polling conducted in about 9,900 households and 1,535 businesses in each city. The cities surveyed were, in addition to Miami and Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, Houston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Buffalo, N.Y., and Oakland, Calif. San Francisco and Minneapolis emerged with the highest numbers of crime victims.

The study is part of a continuing effort to measure the nation's crime rate by polling a scientifically selected sample of citizens about their own experiences with crime. Previous studies have

shown there are two to three times more crimes than are reported to police.

Miami the Safest

The report showed that among the cities surveyed, Miami had the lowest victimization rate for personal crimes of violence, de-

Emergency Curbs Imposed for Coup To End in Nigeria

LAGOS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Nigeria's new military rulers announced today that all emergency measures imposed since the former head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, was overthrown Tuesday would be lifted tomorrow.

The short announcement over Radio Nigeria said that the military government was satisfied with the situation in the country. The emergency measures in force include a ban on international flights, although the airports were reopened today for domestic flights.

All borders and entry points were still closed today except to nationals of the 14 countries making up the economic community of West African states. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted yesterday.

Meanwhile, several top officers of the Gowon regime pledged their support for the country's new strongman, Brig. Murtala Mohammed.

Gowon in Togo

LAGOS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Gen. Gowon arrived here today in the personal jet of Ugandan President Idi Amin.

fining as attempted and actual rapes, robberies and assaults.

Twenty-two of every 1,000 Miami residents suffered violent crime in 1973, the report said. Washington had the second lowest rate, 31 per 1,000. San Francisco had the highest rate, 71 per 1,000, and Minneapolis was second highest at 70 per 1,000.

The rates per 1,000 for the other cities were: Boston, 67; Cincinnati, 63; Milwaukee, 61; Oakland, 59; Houston, 53; San Diego, 53; Buffalo, 49; Pittsburgh, 47; and New Orleans, 46.

In the measurement of household burglaries, Miami and Washington again were at the low end of the scale. Minneapolis was at the high end. San Francisco fell in the middle.

Burglary Record
Seventy-five of every 1,000 Washington households were burglarized, and 85 of every 1,000 Miami households. Minneapolis had the highest rate, 177, and San Francisco had 155.

The burglary rates for the other cities, per 1,000 households, were: Boston, 149; Buffalo, 97; Cincinnati, 143; Houston, 164; Milwaukee, 132; New Orleans, 112; Oakland, 174; Pittsburgh, 93; and San Diego, 138.

The statistics for auto thefts showed Washington with the lowest rate, 15 per 1,000 households, and Miami second lowest with 18.

Minneapolis led with 41 auto thefts per 1,000, followed by San Francisco with 38.

But Boston had by far the highest rate, 86 per 1,000. The others were Pittsburgh, 43; Oakland, 32; New Orleans and Houston, 32; Buffalo, 30; Milwaukee, 29; and San Diego and Cincinnati, 25.



MAJOR MISCALCULATION—Peter Schenk of Mercer Island, Wash., was worried that the 100-foot-tall fir tree on his lawn might be blown down into his house during a storm. He hired professional tree fellers to eliminate the hazard. They felled the tree, right onto the house, cutting it in two. The tree service, which advertises that its work is insured, could not explain what went wrong.

Dubbed 'U' for Unknown

A New Nuclear Particle Reported in U.S.

By Sandra Blakeslee

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP).—Physicists at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and the Lawrence Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., believe they have discovered a new elementary particle.

The discovery was announced yesterday at a conference on high-energy physics attended by more than 300 leading U.S. experts in particle physics.

The scientists met Tuesday and yesterday to discuss the theoretical implications of recent experiments that have led to the discovery of several particles. The newest particle is some-

thing of a mystery and has been temporarily dubbed the U particle, for unknown. The physicists say they have two tentative theories to explain its nature but for the time being it is classified as a "new" particle.

Some scientists are expressing doubt that the new phenomenon is a particle at all and a lively debate is in progress.

A New Animal

The U particle is a new "animal" in the jungle of nuclear particles. It is produced when electrons and positrons (essentially matter and anti-matter) collide at great energy. Decay products of the collision are then detected in a special chamber which allows physicists to "see" such short-lived phenomena indirectly.

The U particle is produced in pairs, said Dr. Martin Perl, who led the recent experiments at Stanford. Each has a mass between 1.6 billion and 2 billion electron volts. This means they have a relatively large mass, about twice that of a proton.

One member of the U-particle pair, Dr. Perl said, may decay into an electron plus two neutrinos. Neutrinos are objects with almost no mass and with no electric charge. The other member of the pair, he said, may decay into two neutrinos plus a heavy type of electron called a muon.

The decay process, Dr. Perl guessed, takes about a trillionth of a second.

Finding a Family

The problem the physicists now face is how to fit the U particle into the proper family of elementary particles. Elementary particles come in many forms and have been grouped into families which share common characteristics.

In one explanation, the U particle could represent the fifth member of a family of particles called leptons. Up to now it was thought there were only four leptons, but the U particle could be a fifth, large-mass member of this group.

Another theory proposes that the U particle may be related to the recently discovered Psi particle. In trying to understand the unusually long life of the Psi particle, physicists postulated the notion of "charm." Charm, they say, prevents the "easy" decay of particles and thus prolongs their lifetimes. U particles, Dr. Perl said, may carry the property of charm.

Only about two in every thousand reactions produce U particles. In months of data-collecting, Dr. Perl said, only 88 such reactions have been observed after searching the debris of thousands of collisions.

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abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

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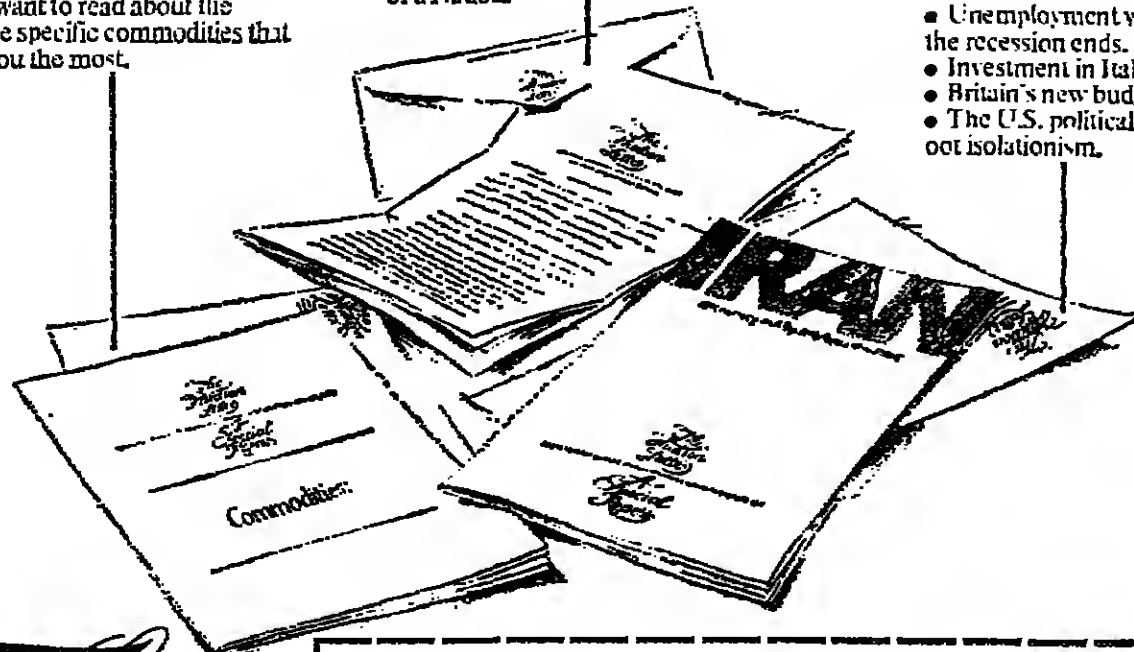
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- Protectionism is the new trend in world trade.
- The American economic outlook is even worse than President Ford's budget predicts.
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
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News Analysis

The Sinai-Pullback Fears Of Israel's Military Leaders

By Drew Middleton

JERUSALEM (NYT).—Air superiority is the key to success in any battle in the Sinai Desert.

Consequently, Israeli ground and air commanders feel acute anxiety over the possible loss to Israel of the capacity for instant aerial reaction as a result of withdrawal from the passes it now holds in the Sinai—the key issue in the current negotiations—and from the surveillance stations in the desert.

Israel's four surveillance sites in the passes are elements in a complex military situation that influences the government's negotiations with Egypt concerning a Sinai withdrawal.

The overriding consideration for the Israeli military in the event of war is the early use of the air force—superior in planes and quality of pilots to any combination of Arab air forces—as the country's first line of defense.

Early warning of Egyptian attack and an immediate reaction by the Israeli Air Force would depend to a considerable degree on Israel's continued possession of the electronic surveillance stations.

Three stations, Israeli staff officers conceded during a tour of the area, could be moved eastward to two hill features: Gebel Yiallaq, east of the Gidi Pass, or Gebel Maaza, northeast of the major Israeli air base at Rifdim.

In both cases, the officers emphasized, the radar "view" of the plains over which attacking Egyptian forces would deploy east of the Suez Canal would be obstructed by the mountains through which the passes run.

The major early warning system is a highly sophisticated station at Ummhassiba. Gen. Benjamin Peled, commander of the Israeli Air Force, conceded that there were alternative sites to the Sinai but added: "As substitutes they would not be as good as the original."

In the Sinai Peninsula, Israeli air superiority now depends on continued possession of the air base. Gen. Peled believes that the base's usefulness would be impaired if the Egyptians moved into the passes and their surrounding hills.

The amount and type of activity that would be possible if command at Rifdim is of course a function of how close the enemy is, the general said. "The closer he is, the less pleasant it is for us. If the line gets close enough to deny the present activities or the activities we had during the war at Rifdim, the base's capabilities will be impaired and it will have to be backed up by other means."

Visitors to the passes and the base might feel that the general was understating the difficulties that would arise if the Egyptians established missile sites and artillery positions in the mountains west of the base.

The increasing accuracy of surface-to-surface and air-to-surface missiles and a possibility that the Arab air forces will acquire "smart" bombs from the Soviet Union argue against Israel's use of the air base in war.

Command and control can be exercised from underground installations. Fuel and ammunition can be stored in subterranean depots. But an air force still has to use runways and once these are under attack air power diminishes. From the military standpoint, possession of the passes and the surrounding mountains gives Israel significant military advantages over Egypt beyond those inherent in the use of the surveillance stations.

Militarily, the mountains represent a formidable barrier to any Egyptian advance into the Sinai plain.

Even in the best of conditions, including air superiority and a manpower advantage of at least 4 to 1, forcing the passes from the western Egyptian side would be a major and immensely costly operation. An attacking force would be under observation and fire from the moment it left the Suez Canal.

Neutral estimates are that Israel could hold the passes and the surrounding mountains with support from the Rifdim base. The only possible avenue of Egyptian approach, therefore, would be in the north, either through the Bir Gifgafa gap north of Rifdim or along the coast road toward el-Arish and Gaza.

Attacks along these roads would be difficult. An advance along the coast road would be restricted by the Mediterranean on the left and sand on the right. An offensive through the Bir Gifgafa gap would require artillery and missile fire from Gebel Maaza and Gebel Yiallaq and air strikes.

The Israeli dilemma over the passes is matched on the Egyptian side by a conviction that their possession by Israel would give the Israelis enormous military advantages.

As the situation is seen in Cairo, the Israelis have the ability to strike from the Sinai into the plain east of the Suez Canal. The Egyptians, however, there would be fighting with the canal at their backs.

"Israel could block the canal, smash Suez city again and, as the most profitable spot for launching an offensive across the canal," an Egyptian official emphasized.

For the Egyptian forces, a frontal security is impossible as long as Israeli flags fly from the mountaintops around the passes. Israeli armor is poised to strike through the passes as Israeli fighters and other bombers use Rifdim freely.

Israelis Conduct Raid in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (AP).—Israeli troops crossed into Lebanon during the night and blew up a house during a search for suspected Arab guerrillas, the military command reported today.

The spokesman said the house suffered no resistance and no casualties during the mission that lasted several hours. A communiqué said they suspected that Arab terrorists were in the house in the village of Kawaza, about three miles from the border.

There had been three battles across the border between Israeli and Arab forces during the last week. Israeli troops raided the village of July 7 and brought seven suspected guerrillas to Israel for questioning.

A Lebanese government spokesman confirmed the raid and said that the destroyed house belonged to a Lebanese citizen.

Arab Terrorist Ring Broken, Israelis Say

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U.S. Writer Denies Beirut Spy Charges

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Writer Edward Hughes said today that charges of being an Israeli spy which led Lebanon to arrest him earlier this week were "a load of rubbish."

Mr. Hughes was in Lebanon on assignment for Reader's Digest magazine. No reason was given by the authorities for the arrest, but Mr. Hughes said it was because he was "working for Israel." Mr. Hughes was a bureau chief of Time magazine in Beirut from 1968 to 1970.

Israel, Lebanon Clash At Teachers' Parley

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Lebanon called today for the expulsion of Israel from the West Bank Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

Marcel Baron, treasurer of the Lebanese Union of Private School Teachers, made the demand at the confederation's annual congress here, saying that Israel had tried to use the organization for political ends. Israel's Shalom Levin had asked the body, which represents about 10 million teachers, to protest the country's exclusion last year from UNESCO.

Hitler Used to Mimic Mussolini, Disliked Franco, Speer Recounts

BONN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Hitler used to do impersonations of Mussolini to amuse friends, according to the private diaries of Albert Speer, the Nazi armaments chief.

Thrusting his chin out, spreading his legs and raising one hand on his hip, Hitler would babble a string of Italian or Italian-sounding words such as "glovezza, patria, vittoria" (magnifico, beautiful, telegraphic and basta) to the amusement of his private circle, Speer writes.

The diaries, written secretly on scraps of paper, backs of letters and toilet paper during his 20 years in prison in Berlin, are being published later this month.

The newspaper Die Welt today began publishing extracts. Grand Adm. Erich Raeder, furiously swinging a stick, chased Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, who he caught him stealing something from his tomato patch in the prison garden.

Speer recounts Hitler's contempt for the Spanish leader Generalissimo Francisco Franco, and quotes Hitler as saying in 1942: "Instead of a leader with a personality I found a little fat sergeant who could not grasp my worldwide plans."

According to Speer, Hitler added: "We should keep relations with the Red Spaniards warm. For democracy they are lost anyway just as much as this reactionary mob around Franco. The steaming during the Civil War was not to be found on Franco's side but among the Reds."

Increase in Fare On Bus, Subway Ordered in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Transportation Authority announced yesterday a 15-cent increase in subway and bus fares to 50 cents, effective Sept. 1.

At the same time the MTA approved a 25-cent toll increase as of Sept. 1 at many of the bridges and tunnels into Manhattan, on which tolls now range from 30 cents to 75 cents, and it had the groundwork for a 25-per-cent fare rise on its commuter rail lines.

David Vunch, MTA chairman, outlined the revenue measures for the deficit-ridden state authority at a news conference and then warned: "We're not out of the woods by a long shot."

He said a further increase in the subway and bus fare, to 60 cents, would have to be considered if additional subsidies were not forthcoming by the beginning of next year.

Meanwhile, the City Council approved legislation today empowering Mayor Abraham Beame to impose a wage freeze on municipal employees. A consortium of banks has agreed on a plan to meet three debt, one for payment by the city this month.

London Subway Failure

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—A power failure halted trains over large areas of the London subway this morning, a London Transport spokesman said.

The West's Summit

The slow rate of recovery in the industrial nations from the deepest recession and highest rate of unemployment since the Great Depression has finally forced the top leaders of the principal countries to take counsel together instead of relying entirely on separate measures, applied domestically.

The economic summit meeting in Helsinki between President Ford and the heads of government of the main Common Market countries—Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, President Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Prime Minister Wilson of Britain—is significant as a precedent for future as well as current common action. If this method succeeds in managing the present economic crisis and the growing interdependence of the West, it will dwarf in importance the so-called European "security" conference of 35 Western, Eastern, and neutral chiefs of government that made it possible.

Europeans, who depend on exports for up to 30 per cent and more of their gross national products, have been aware since Marshall Plan days of their intimate dependence on a healthy U.S. economy. What is new is that the United States, which exports five per cent or less of its output, is increasingly aware that its interdependence with the other Western industrial powers—political as well as economic—requires adjustment of domestic economic policies by the United States as well as its trade and monetary behavior abroad. Moreover, that adjustment cannot be decided upon independently, but requires consultation, planning and, for greatest success, joint decision-making by the principal nations in the Atlantic area, plus Japan.

Thursday's Western summit in Helsinki undoubtedly was a first step in the direction of periodic meetings at such a level. Chancellor Schmidt laid the basis for this move in his separate meetings during the past week with the French President, the British Prime Minister, and President Ford, which were preceded by the nine-power Brussels summit of the Common Market countries.

"We fully recognize that the economy of the United States is an integral part of the economy throughout the world and particularly that of Western Europe," President Ford said after his recent meeting in Bonn with Mr. Schmidt, adding that he agreed that it was "vitally important" for Washington henceforth to intensify efforts to coordinate economic policy with the Common Market.

The precise nature of the economic measures to be taken will require expert negotiation and will vary from time to time. But what must not vary in the future is the will to cooperate at the highest level and the progressive construction of institutional machinery to make joint decision-making at the summit a fact.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brezhnev at Helsinki

Leonid I. Brezhnev's remarks at the summit meeting in Helsinki on Thursday were at best deliberately ambiguous, while at worst they were a tough warning to the West against any illusions that the declaration on European security coming out of Helsinki will ease the police-state atmosphere of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev, it will be remembered, was the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party in August, 1963, when Soviet and satellite Eastern Europe troops invaded Czechoslovakia and eventually forced Moscow-oriented leadership on that country. It was to justify that intervention that Pravda subsequently published what has come to be called the Brezhnev Doctrine, the theory that the Soviet Union has the right to interfere in any Communist-ruled country any time Moscow thinks Communist rule is in danger. The same essential idea had been demonstrated in Hungary in 1956. It is worth noting that the two men Moscow installed to rule these conquered satellites—Janos Kadar of Hungary and Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia—are both summit attendees in Helsinki now.

Against this background it is difficult to see any progress in Mr. Brezhnev's statement on Thursday that "No one should try to dictate to other peoples, on the basis of foreign policy considerations of one kind or

another, the manner in which they ought to manage their internal affairs." The official Moscow position has long been that there exists a "socialist commonwealth" so that relations between Communist-ruled states are not foreign policy relations. Hence a Soviet armed invasion of Czechoslovakia does not contravene his statement; but if Western troops came to the aid of Portuguese Socialists, that would be "intervention" denounced by Moscow. The old Soviet principle that "What's ours is ours and what's yours is negotiable" has not changed.

Prime Minister Wilson got to the real nub of much that is wrong with the Helsinki summit when he declared: "Détente means little if it is not reflected in the daily lives of our peoples. There is no reason why, in 1975, Europeans should not be allowed to marry whom they want, hear and read what they want, travel abroad when and where they want, meet whom they want." Unfortunately, there are no echoes of this attitude in what Mr. Brezhnev said on Thursday; and all the news from the Soviet Union suggests that nothing signed in Helsinki will in any way save courageous free thinkers in the Soviet empire from the prospect of incarceration in forced labor camps or in insane asylums, or from being subjected to involuntary exile.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Censorship in India

Without a free press the debate that precedes any balloting will be meaningless and stunted. Such a forum of opinion is much more necessary in India where the radio has always been under government control, subject to a narrow range of comment on national issues. In none but the most rigorous dictatorships would censorship rules such as those now applied in India govern news and comment. Mrs. Gandhi could go only one step further: She could make the press an organ of government as it is in Communist countries where the dissemination of news is secondary to publishing matter that serves the ends of government and nothing else.

Freedom of the press is fundamental if thought and discussion are not to be stifled. At present in India that formative part of the Indian population to which this freedom is valuable must find their intellectual life deprived, and for no good cause.

—From the Times (London).

Lisbon's Anti-Democrat

The youngest member of the Portuguese military triumvirate, Gen. Carvalho, had made clear how, as for him, the matter stands. On his return from Cuba he called for repressive measures against all counter-revolutionaries, for instance by putting them in the hurling. He declared that it is becoming impossible to have a socialist revolution by completely peaceful means and that there is no place for a legislative assembly "because the revolution has such a dynamic." Carvalho now has declared that he is an anti-democrat, who thinks it is decent for a minority to use violence in order to assert their will against a majority.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Lack of Freedom

The "broad political strategy" based on a Western desire to reduce troop levels and an Eastern desire for recognition of existing frontiers seems recently to have gained predominance in the Western world, to the detriment of freedom as an aim. Admittedly, the West took great pains to have a proportion of freedom's vocabulary included in the security conference declarations, but there can have been few illusions that the lack of freedom on the other side and the grotesque situation along the demarcation line between East and West would be materially affected thereby. The main objective was purely and simply to reach an accommodation with the East. There is much talk at Helsinki of better times ahead for Europe, but the euphoria may disappear rapidly. Far better not to give way to it at all.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

Coup in Nigeria

Nigeria's third military coup has proved remarkably different from its predecessors. Reports from the country confirm the coup leader's assertions that there has been no bloodshed. There appears so far at least to have been no opposition to it from within the huge army and no civil commotion, while Gen. Gowon, the former head of state, has been guaranteed a safe return to Nigeria. The tough denunciation by Brig. Murtala Mohammed, the new leader, of "graft, nepotism, ostentatious living and flagrant abuse of office" will be popular with ordinary Nigerians, although some will undoubtedly wonder whether a government led by soldiers so closely involved in the previous regime will be capable of the necessary corrective action.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1900

PARIS—An attempt on the life of the Shah of Iran was made here this morning. It appears that this fresh attempt upon a monarch's life is the outcome of a conspiracy of which the origin may also be traced to the Italian peninsula. A letter from Naples was received by the Shah by the first mail, warning him that his life was in danger.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1925

NEW YORK—The United States government yesterday filed an appeal in the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago, Wyo., on the decision of Federal Judge T. Elake Kennedy dismissing the suit to annul the lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry Sinclair and his Mammoth Oil Co. Sixty-four of Judge Kennedy's points were attacked in this new attempt to void the lease.



'Now, Please Remember, It's for Ceremonial Use Only!'

Two Plans to Prevent Future Watergates

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—A year after the Watergate scandal topped Richard Nixon from the presidency, Congress has begun considering what it might do to see that it can't happen here again. Happily, this time the approach is more cautious and sensible than that first great flight of post-Watergate congressional morality, called the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974.

Last week, the Senate Government Operations Committee started hearings on a bill embodying the main recommendations of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—the Watergate investigating committee headed by former Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C.

The bill contains a number of provisions, but its keystone proposal is to make permanent the office of special prosecutor—or, as it calls the post, public attorney—to carry on the independent investigation work on corruption in the executive branch pioneered in the Watergate period by Archibald Cox, Leon Jaworski and now Henry S. Ruth Jr.

The Truth

The argument seems so simple and straightforward: Mr. Cox and his successors brought out the truth about law-breaking in the Justice Department and the White House, because they were free from the political pressures of ordinary presidential appointees. Therefore, to prevent or expose future Watergates, they must preserve the office of special prosecutor.

That proposition was so self-evident it appealed to Sam Ervin and to Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., the most morally indignant of the old Watergate investigators, and to Samuel Dash, the law professor who was the chief counsel of the Watergate committee.

All of them have testified or will testify on behalf of the measure. Mr. Dash said failure to create a permanent public attorney's office would "practically leave the country in a condition where it is unable to prevent a future Watergate and create the very real risk that an independent special prosecutor will not be appointed when he is most needed."

Obvious, right? As obvious as it was to Congress last year that if Watergate arose from big and illegal campaign contributions, as some believe, the answer was to provide public financing and strict spending limits for future presidential campaigns.

That quick reflex reaction has run into increasing criticism—as the constitutional and public policy problems of public finance and spending limits have emerged in argument and legislation. But Congress, unfortunately, did not pause long enough to weigh these issues before enacting its first bit of Watergate reform legislation.

This time, because the passions have had some time to cool, the legislative response looks more sensible. Fundamental questions about the wisdom of having a permanent special prosecutor have been raised by Mr. Jaworski and Mr. Ruth, among others. And Sen. Howard R. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., vice-chairman of the original Watergate committee, has

joined with Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., in proposing another and perhaps better way of accomplishing the same goal.

Instead of creating a special prosecutor, named by three retired Circuit Court judges and confirmed by the Senate, as the Ervin committee proposed, Sens. Percy and Baker would create a government crimes division within the Justice Department, to be headed by an assistant attorney general named by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

The difference between the two plans may seem slight, but it is crucial in terms of constitutional principle and practical effect.

Last Powers

The independent special prosecutor would be accountable to no one during his five-year term; his exercise of the vast powers of his office would be subject to none of the checks and balances within the constitutional system. He would be a free agent, and one with enormous discretionary authority.

As Henry Ruth, who is in his final months as the Watergate special prosecutor, testified: "Lack of accountability of any public official on a permanent basis carries a potential for abuse of power that far exceeds any enforcement gains that might ensue."

The notion of an independent prosecutor, beyond the reach of any president or attorney general, is an appealing one, because it seems to guarantee no compromise with political corruption. But it relies far too heavily on the conscience of that single individual to be a safe scheme for a democracy.

Sens. Percy and Baker, on the other hand, by proposing that investigations of government crime be kept in the Justice Department, preserve the constitutional design. Their plan makes the president, as chief executive, meet his assigned duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

At the same time, they provide safeguards for the independence of the new assistant attorney general, by requiring that whenever he is overruled, the fact must be promptly reported to Congress, and his removal for any reason be justified in writing to Congress.

The debate between these plans shows that Congress is weighing its responsibilities carefully—more carefully than it did on campaign finance reform—as it continues the necessary work of preventing future Watergates.

I think readers of this column are entitled to know that this

reporter was asked to come to Secretary of State Kissinger's office in order to receive Mr. Kissinger's comments on one of my recent columns (H.T. July 23). I criticized the secretary's role in advising President Ford not to see Soviet exile writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The interview was brief and unproductive. Although Mr. Kissinger had indicated the meeting, he refused from the outset to be quoted, and this reporter declined to listen to statements which the secretary would not make on the record.

Just before the brief meeting ended, he said: "I will tell you, on the record, that I gave President Ford a month after he came into office, a copy of 'The Gulag Archipelago' (Solzhenitsyn's chronicle of the Soviet prison camps). I tell you this just to refute the charge that I wished to prevent him (Mr. Ford) from having an insight into the moral dimension of Solzhenitsyn's thinking."

I am happy to note that fact, for the record. But I must express to the readers, as I did to the secretary, my deep regret at his refusal to discuss more fully and publicly the important issues raised by his role in the Solzhenitsyn affair. Perhaps, as the diplomats say, he will reconsider.

To the Finland Station

By C. L. Sulzberger

HELSINKI—Lenin's arrival at the Finland railway station at Petrograd, a city that would soon bear his name, marked the start of a final phase in the revolution that created the Soviet Union out of Russia and provided an increasingly powerful base for the international spread of Communist doctrines.

No one can say if the summit meeting of leaders from 35 states—all but the United States and Canada "European"—will be taken by subsequent historians as a similar historical punctuation point. The affair was hailed by some as a new kind of Congress of Vienna or another Paris Peace Conference of the sort that produced the Versailles, Sevres and St. Germain Treaties.

In fact, it was none of these. It was not a diplomatic conclave or a negotiation; it was only a brief fiasco staged to symbolize a triumph already accomplished by the statesmanship of Leonid Brezhnev and his plenipotentiaries in years of patient bargaining. Whether the document signed here could be proven to have any binding validity before a court of law is arguable.

Ceremonial

The United States tried to play down the affair as something merely ceremonial. An aide of Secretary Kissinger claimed "the Russians have already paid several times over the price we demanded for the security conference" (the Helsinki summit being concerned with European security and cooperation). As part of his argument, the aide pointed out Moscow had signed a new Berlin

access accord and agreed to talks on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) as they are known in today's jargon.

If what the aide said is true—which I doubt—the asking price was something R.H. Macy's might have blinked at. The new Berlin accord was needed only because the Russians had often violated the old one. As for MBFR, "balanced" was dropped from the concept on June 28, 1973, when, after a Brezhnev visit to Washington, the communiqué referred only to "mutual reduction."

This is not just semantics. America's European allies were most preoccupied about "balanced." To them it meant if a U.S. division were sent day withdrawn from West Europe, considerably more must be pulled out of East Europe by Moscow. Geographical distance, in case of return, was what had to be reckoned in a balanced equation.

Now that there are hints the United States may bargain to repatriate some of its 7,000 tactical nuclear warheads from this continent—against a reduction in Soviet tank forces—the question is more moot than ever.

Another argument produced in Washington by the White House was that the Helsinki agreement "in no way legally settles borders in Eastern Europe" and because it isn't a "treaty" to be ratified by the Senate, is therefore not legally binding. If this is so—which is accepted by most observers—why was President Ford's journey really necessary?

Mr. Ford himself said last week: "We are not committing ourselves to anything beyond what we are already committed to." He added

that his trip to Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia showed continuing U.S. "interest."

Mr. Kissinger described the Helsinki accord as "an additional ratification." An additional nail to hammer down an understanding with the wily Russians isn't a bad idea but not when it is just a question of re-affirming de facto frontiers we say we don't agree with—plus their ideological implications.

The words "Brezhnev Doctrine" carry the latter point. As the Times of London editorialized on July 7, 1975: "The Russians wanted the conference to endorse the present frontiers of Europe—not only the political frontiers between states but the ideological frontiers between East and West." My italics.

Two Views

I share Mr. Brezhnev's view that this meeting was of immense importance. I also share the White House view that the signed accord isn't "legally" binding—any more than the original Berlin compact or the UN Charter, which somehow inhibit "Hungary 1956" and "Czechoslovakia 1968"—or, for that matter, "Democratic Republic" and "Cambodia" but then the cynic could rebut these were American concerns, and not in Europe.

Sir Harold Nicholson wrote of Tallagrand at the Congress of Vienna: "The specter of the Russian colossus did not inspire him either with defeatism or panic fear; he knew that a united attitude of combined consultation and firmness would suffice to halt the wave of Russian aggression; and that if Europe could only gain sufficient time, the vast tide of Muscovy would be sucked back again by the Asian moon."

Of course, this wasn't the Congress of Vienna and nobody named Tallagrand was around.

'Collect Call'

Art Buchwald's column, "Collect Call" (H.T. July 28-29) is reminiscent of the scores the American Aid Society places every year for cases who run into difficulties similar to Jorge Robinson's. They usually need funds to replace lost cash, passports, or airline tickets, or to pay for return passage, high they neglected to buy before coming abroad.

Our society makes minimal loans to people who have been assured of receiving payments from home, to permit them to subsist until the money arrives. There are practically no local agencies which will take in stranded travelers without charge, even if they agree to shave their heads!

Mrs. JOHNSON GARRETT, President, American Aid Society of Paris, PARIS.

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Trading	—1975—		Stocks and High Low Div in \$	P/E	Std. 100s	High Low		Net Last ch'ge	—1— High
	High	Low				High	Low		

ملک و ملت

Canadian Heat Wave Damages Crop Outlook

WINNIPEG, Canada, Aug. 1 (AP)—A recent heat wave in Canadian prairies, primarily Saskatchewan, has dimmed hopes of a bumper crop in Canada, a farmer said today.

Two weeks ago, grain growers and the Canadian Wheat Board were predicting a bumper crop of over 600 million bushels of wheat and durum wheat would be harvested this fall. But earlier weeks, Saskatchewan and central Alberta experienced several days of dry weather with temperatures hovering near the 100-degree Fahrenheit mark.

Temperatures have since cooled somewhat, but some precipitation is reported throughout the prairies. But a spokesman for United Grain

Growers, a large grain farmers' cooperative, said "the damage done" by the heat wave "is irreversible."

Consequently, United Grain Growers is predicting a spring wheat crop of 467 million bushels, down from its estimate two weeks ago of 511 million bushels, but still about 5 million bushels higher than the 1974 crop. The 1975 durum wheat crop is now estimated at 96 million bushels, down from 105 million bushels two weeks ago, but 30 million bushels above the 1974 crop.

Spring wheat is mostly used for making flour while durum wheat is used for making pastas such as spaghetti. Both crops are planted in the spring and harvested in the fall.

As a result of the expected decline in output, the Canadian Wheat Board said it is continuing to suspend new commitments for export sales of wheat. The suspension has been in effect for about two weeks following the recent sale of 112 million bushels of wheat to the Soviet Union.

Wheat Seek Rain in EEC

RUSSELLS, Aug. 1 (AP)—The United Kingdom is talking in French West Germany, firms about one million tons of grain quick delivery. Common Market Agriculture Commissioner Lord Lardinois said today.

A contract has been signed yet, said, adding that the Common Market would give the Soviet Union a special price. At present, EEC is not offering any subsidies for grain exports.

"Prices have not yet been decided, or hardly discussed," he reported.

Lardinois said the Soviets are in the market for more grain, but would not estimate how much. EEC experts say that the Soviet Union has already bought 14 million tons elsewhere.

Estimate they may need to buy as much as 30 million tons, figure they themselves estimate may be on the high side.

Far, the Russians have bought grain from the United States, Canada and Australia with bulk, or 9.3 million tons, from the United States.

Lardinois said the Soviets are not only wheat, but barley, and corn as well. He expected that the Common Market would not have much available this year's wheat crop is expected to be down 10 to 14 per cent from last year, and barley is down 8 per cent, but the countries expect to grow 20 per cent more corn than in 1974.

He also announced a proposal is making to the nine EEC members to sell nearly 300 million worth of grain, sugar and products to Egypt on one-year contracts. He said there will be no difficulty in dealing the sale of grain during the current year at a guaranteed to fall within a range—from about 20 per cent above to 30 per cent below market prices.

Profits in U.S. Off 19% in Quarter

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—A Wall Street Journal survey of 551 U.S. companies showed a decline of about 19 per cent in second-quarter earnings from a year earlier. This followed a 21 per cent drop in a similar first-quarter survey, the steepest drop in 17 years.

Because corporate profits are considered an advance indicator of economic trends, this easing of the profit slide is viewed by analysts as a further indication that the economy is pulling out of its worst recession since the 1930s.

But with this good news comes a further sign that inflation, although stunned, has not been bent. Many executives, in commenting on the second-quarter earnings performance, suggested they will be raising prices to offset higher costs for such things as energy and labor.

Price increases in oiling are such industries as autos, steel, food and the airlines. The companies say their recent price increases appear to be sticking, and yesterday the government said it would not test an aluminum price rise any longer, so input prices probably will increase as early as next week.

Corporate executives caution that the third quarter is likely to show another year-to-year decline, particularly because of the very strong 1974 third quarter. So-called inventory profits—resulting from inflation's impact on the value of existing inventories—in the year-ago quarter were about one-quarter of total pre-tax earnings, but such profits are expected to be far less this year.

James Pate, Assistant Commerce Secretary and the department's chief economist, predicts that corporate earnings in the fourth quarter will begin to match year-earlier levels but that overall profits for the year will still lag 20 per cent behind last year's \$85 billion. Moreover, in "real" terms, after discounting such factors as the effects of inflation on inventories, he says

full-year earnings will probably be 40 per cent below last year.

The current lack of any signs of improved capital spending could also indicate a severe problem. Mr. Pate adds, because "industry may not have the extra plant capacity necessary" to meet demand in any eventual robust recovery.

So far, the recovery has been anything but robust, as the second-quarter corporate profits indicate. Among the few industries showing year-to-year improvement were banking, utilities, farm equipment and food products.

Steel companies, which were among the first to feel the impact of the recession, sustained the full wallop in the second quarter. Their composite earnings decline of almost 37 per cent compared with a first-quarter gain of 39 per cent from year-ago levels. U.S. Steel, with a 29 per cent decline, and Bethlehem Steel, with a 28 per cent drop, fared somewhat better than their smaller rivals.

Executives in the steel industry insist they need prompt price increases to offset rising costs, especially for energy, but weak demand makes an early rise unlikely.

Auto Slump Key Factor

The auto industry's slump has been a key factor in the steelmakers' profit plunge, and although auto sales picked up in the second quarter, they remained extremely weak.

Oil companies in the second quarter continued to show a slide from 1974's records, which were boosted by inventory profits as prices escalated following the oil embargo.

Big oil companies noted that their foreign profits were hardest hit in the second quarter. In some cases offsetting gains in domestic earnings. This theme was echoed by other industries, indicating the effects of a European slide that is abating even more slowly than the U.S. recession.

World Bank Report Said to Be Incomplete

U.S. Hits Study on Impact of Oil Prices

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—

A controversial World Bank report on the economic outlook for poor countries over the next five years was sharply criticized by the U.S. government yesterday for side-stepping the problem of high oil prices set by the producing cartel.

The U.S. position was given by Assistant Treasury Secretary Charles Cooper at a closed session chaired by World Bank President Robert McNamara.

Mr. Cooper is the U.S. executive director for the World Bank, an international lending institution focusing on the needs of the less-developed countries.

W. German Payments in Deficit in June

FRANKFURT, Aug. 1 (AP)—West Germany reported today a preliminary basic payments deficit of \$13 million deutsche marks in June, down modestly from a revised deficit of \$97 million DM in May.

In the year-to-month it showed a surplus of 246 million DM. So far this year, the Bundesbank reported, the basic balance is in deficit by 873 million DM, compared with a surplus of 11.8 billion DM last year.

The basic balance, which includes only current accounts and long-term capital movements, is widely seen as the key indicator of a country's fundamental payments situation.

The current account—which includes "visible" trade and "invisible" such as tourism, freight costs and the like—showed a June surplus of 723 million DM, down from a surplus of 1.05 billion DM in May but ahead of the June 1974 surplus of 460 million DM.

Long-term capital transactions produced a deficit of 1.54 billion DM in June. A month previous there was a deficit of 1.85 billion DM. In June 1974 there was a deficit of 214 million DM.

The overall payments balance was in deficit in June by 664 million DM. But for the first six months there was a surplus of 1.05 billion DM, less than half of last year's six-month surplus of 3.9 billion DM.

Bonn, the Economics Ministry said today that orders to the manufacturing industry rose strongly in June.

The ministry traced the rise to a large increase in domestic orders for investment goods as the June 30 deadline for the government's capital investment tax incentive approached.

The seasonally-adjusted order index in June was 158, up 2.8 per cent from May and up 8.3 per cent over a year earlier (1970 equals 100). The domestic order index was 158, up 33.9 per cent from a month earlier and up 24.4 per cent from a year earlier. The foreign order index at 150 was down 3 per cent from May and down 33.9 per cent from a year earlier.

The incentive, adopted as part of a pump-prime program last December, comprised a tax benefit amounting to 7.5 per cent of domestic capital investments for which orders were placed by June 30. Critics contended the incentive would not create any new demand for capital goods but would merely bunch orders for previously planned investment.

The machine builders' association said it expects orders in coming months to decline because of this bunching effect.

It was decided that the report, which Mr. Cooper said should be considered merely a working paper and not a policy document, would not be published in its present form. The report was written by vice-president for development, Holffs Chenev.

Some World Bank economists, working on the report with Mr. Chenev, have argued that a dual price system for oil, or grants to compensate for the higher price of oil paid by the poor countries, are among more suitable ways to handle the economic problems facing the poor countries than loans or a drive for more exports.

The Chenev report in effect accepts the oil price set by the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries as unavoidably high.

To improve economic conditions among the less-developed countries, the report suggests that "oil-importing and developing countries need to make fuller use of their capacity to reduce their dependence on exports of primary products" like raw food.

Instead of concentrating on selling agricultural commodities in world markets, the report says, the poor countries should diversify their exports into the minor agricultural products and manufactures. "In other words, they should export light manufactured products like flour instead of raw commodities like wheat."

Executive directors from other countries joined Mr. Cooper in questioning the conclusions of the report. But Mr. Cooper, reflecting Treasury Secretary William Simon's well-known opposition to high oil prices, was reported to be the most vocal critic of the report.

It was understood that Mr. Cooper argued that the report was incomplete, lacked a good analysis of the serious economic consequences of the high price of oil for industrial as well as the less-developed countries, and was confusing in its approval.

World Bank sources indicated that a number of the less-developed countries took particular issue with the report's recommendation for greater attention to exports. A representative of the Indian government argued that any change in domestic policy ought to be managed for the benefit of the Indian population, and not as a means for paying the higher price of oil.

Reportedly, one director asked Mr. McNamara whether the bank to support the recommendations of the report for greater exports from poor countries, would finance more industrial projects than it has in the past. He responded that the bank would not, sources said.

Third World Deficit

GENEVA, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The combined commercial deficit of non-petroleum-exporting developing countries could be at least \$33 billion this year against \$26 billion in 1974 because of low demand for third world exports, a report from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said today.

Fed Drains Banks' Cash, Report Shows

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System drained a sizable amount of reserves from the banking system by private sales of securities to official international organizations away from the public view of the open market.

That, at least, is the indication from statistics released yesterday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York covering the week ended Wednesday.

The figures indicated the Fed sold \$600 million to \$1 billion of its holdings of government securities directly to international institutions, such as the World Bank. As a matter of policy, the Fed declines to comment on its dealings with customers.

The latest transactions are significant for market participants because throughout the statement week the Fed's only actions in the open market were on the buy side. It is the Fed's maneuvers in the open market that gives analysts the main clues to the Fed's short-term policies.

When the Fed sells securities, it drains funds from the banking network because buyers draw on their commercial bank accounts to pay for their purchases.

The statistics showed the Fed had outstanding \$620 million of reserve repurchase agreements as of Wednesday. Under such an agreement, the Fed sells securities to accounts and simultaneously agrees to buy them back at a later date. Because there were no reports of such transactions

Big Steel 'Blackmails' U.S., Proxmire Avers

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., charged U.S. Steel Corp. yesterday with trying to "blackmail" the Defense Department into relaxing government cost accounting standards in order to obtain steel critically needed in the nuclear submarine program.

Unless granted an exception from the cost accounting standards imposed on all defense contractors, U.S. Steel has refused to supply the steel plates and parts, which only it can make within the steel industry.

The company's position, according to the Defense Department, threatens to delay construction of two Trident missile submarines and 11 nuclear attack submarines at General Dynamics Corp.'s shipyard at Groton, Conn.

"This is out and out blackmail," Sen. Proxmire said in a statement. "If U.S. Steel had its way, urgent defense projects would be held hostage until the company's self-interest prevailed at the expense of the national interest."

"If there ever was any question as to where U.S. Steel placed its loyalty, the issue is now resolved. The company comes before the needs of the nation."

Sen. Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, made public correspondence showing the impasse that has developed between U.S. Steel and the government over delivery of the steel.

A U.S. Steel spokesman declined immediate comment on the charge, but the company's position was summarized in the correspondence.

At issue are cost accounting standards enacted by Congress in 1970 at the suggestion of Vice-Adm. Hyman Rickover, director of the Navy's nuclear propulsion program, and over the opposition of much of the industry. "The standards are designed to provide a uniformly applied accounting method for the Defense Department to keep track of the costs and profits of its contractors."

U.S. Steel has refused to accept application of the accounting standards in subcontracts with General Dynamics to supply steel for the nuclear submarines.

U.S. Steel holds or has been offered five subcontracts totaling \$6,981,221 to produce steel plates, toroid structural rings and air

blasts for the submarines. All are made of HY-80 steel, a high tensile steel that only U.S. Steel presently has the capability to make, for the submarine program.

The company's position is that imposition of the government accounting standards would impose an "unreasonable" burden.

The company maintains, a memorandum said, that only one-half of one per cent of its business is government-related. It also argues that it already has a very elaborate standardized corporate accounting system, and that imposition of the government standards would require "possible far-reaching changes" to its accounting system that might not be justified by its small volume of government business.

Winged Bean Is Soybean's Rival In Protein

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The winged bean, an obscure tropical plant, could rival the soybean as a protein source if it is developed as a crop, says the National Research Council, an affiliate of the National Academy of Sciences.

"Almost identical to the rich and nutritional soybean, its seed averages 34 per cent protein and 17 per cent oil," the council says. "But unlike the soybean plant, the winged bean's pods are eaten like green beans, its foliage is used both as a leafy vegetable and a healthful animal food, and the 20-per-cent-protein content of its slightly sweet-tasting roots far surpasses the 2 per cent of potatoes, sweet potatoes and other root crops."

The winged bean now is grown in New Guinea and in a few countries of Southeast Asia. One disadvantage for its use in large-scale production is that the plants must be grown on stakes.

Stocks Drop Amid Slowest Trade of Year

Inflation Is Biggest Worry, Analysts Say

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Prices fell broadly amid unusually slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 5.01 to 828.50. Volume totaled 132.2 million shares, compared with 144.4 million shares yesterday, another unusually slow day. Today's turnover was the highest of the year and was the lowest since last Dec. 27.

Analysts attributed the selling to continuing tight Federal Reserve money policy and rising farm prices.

Natwest dropped 1 7/8 to 36 3/8 after a loss of 1 3/4 yesterday when the company reported sharply lower second-quarter net.

J.P. Morgan slipped 7/8 to 59 or published reports that some analysts have been shading their estimates of its 1975 earnings.

Among declining issues, IBM lost 1 to 139 1/4. Texas Instruments 1 7/8 to 76 5/8 and Procter & Gamble 1 7/8 to 87 5/8.

Philip Morris gave up 1 1/2 to 46 3/8, Burlington 1 1/4 to 94 1/4, Xerox 2 to 59 7/8 and Du Pont 1 1/2 to 124.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.73 to 30.23. The most active issue was Johnson & Johnson, down 1 to 20.

Syntex was down 1 3/8 to 32 7/8 and National Patent eased 1 8 to 12 1/4.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.64 to 33.60.

Bill Yields Increase

On the money market, prices on treasury bills continued to decline in moderately active trading. Yields increased by five to eight basis points from overnight levels.

Federal funds rates, though, held steady with trading mostly around the 6 1/4-per-cent level. In the bond market, concern over a new wave of inflation became a major determinant of market action this week.

This resulted in some losses of up to a full point and more over a broad range of issues despite rather favorable bidding at the Treasury's three part \$3.5 billion refinancing.

In Chicago a late rally carried farm futures prices above the marginal gains that they had shown through most of the day. Some of the support came from speculative buying in wheat and short covering in corn.

Company Report

Emerson Electric			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	314.6	340.7	
Profit (millions)	25.0	24.5	
Per Share	0.45	0.44	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	945.7	932.1	
Profit (millions)	73.1	69.5	
Per Share	1.32	1.26	

* 1974 figures revised.

RABOMERICA

Interim figures as per June 30, 1975

Assets

Cash in hand, at banks and money at call Dfl.	10,379,218,—
Netherlands treasury paper	" 6,605,208,—
Foreign treasury bills	" 21,902,200,—
Securities	" 6,704,533,—
Due from domestic and foreign banks	" 215,250,931,—
Loans and advances	" 93,919,463,—
Bills discounted	" 9,280,496,—
Fixed assets	" 551,005,—

Dfl. 364,593,054,—

Liabilities and capital

Share capital issued Dfl. 60,000,000,—	
unpaid " 30,000,000,—	
Reserves	Dfl. 30,000,000,—
Time deposits	" 225,955,—
Demand deposits and other liabilities	" 261,816,121,—
	" 72,550,978,—

Dfl. 364,593,054,—

Rabomerica, a commercial and merchant Bank established on June 5, 1974, is a joint venture between Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank g.a. (Centrale Rabobank) Utrecht and Bank of America NT & SA, San Francisco.

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Currency Rates

August 1, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L. S.	Gld.	Sw. Fr.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0575	3.6500	102.0531	60.89	3.9070	8.0305	44.41
Brussels (c)	78.24	82.45	14.831	7.725	5.777	14.3110	6.43
Frankfurt	2.0580	3.6510	102.0531	60.89	3.9070	8.0305	44.41
London (s)	1.0000	2.0000	6.5551	0.7263	1.4930	5.6253	13.1510
Madrid	605.90	1259.10	353.90	152.37	—	581.18	11.3375
Paris	4.3613	8.3213	169.900	—	6.8807	165.015	11.3387
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4800; Escudo: 20.48; Israeli S. & L. Poles: 36.36; Schilling: 13.76; Sw. krona: 4.7565; Yen: 360.00; Belgian financial franc: 36.36.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German	Swiss	sterling
3 M.	6 1/4	7 1/4	3 1/4
6 M.	6 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2
1 Y.	6 3/4	7 3/4	3 3/4

International Stock Indexes

	Index	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	227.88	227.88	227.88	227.88
Brussels	107.18	107.18	107.18	107.18
Frankfurt	142.64	142.64	142.64	142.64
London	352.50	352.50	352.50	352.50
Madrid	136.15	136.15	136.15	136.15
Paris	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
Zurich	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Madrid	Paris	Zurich
Amst. 227.88	Bruss. 107.18	Frankf. 142.64	London 352.50	Madrid 136.15	Paris 11.85	Zurich 11.85

Market Summary

Aug. 1, 1975

Most Active—New York

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—London

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Paris

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Zurich

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Amsterdam

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Brussels

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Frankfurt

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—London

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Madrid

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Paris

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Zurich

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Amsterdam

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Brussels

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—Frankfurt

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

Most Active—London

Volume	Price	Volume	Price
100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975—

Stocks and Bonds

High Low Last

P/E Ratio

High Low Last

P/E Ratio

High Low Last

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Stocks and Bonds

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—1975—

Stocks and Bonds

High Low Last

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Page 11

-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		50c. High Low Last chg		-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		50c. High Low Last chg	
14	11- SIOPE Corp	5	12	34	39	34	39
147	74- SIO Prod 1	2	3	139	134	134	14
148	74- SIO Prod 2	2	3	109	109	109	14
149	74- SIO Prod 3	2	3	9	9	9	14
150	74- SIO Prod 4	2	3	125	125	125	14
151	74- SIO Prod 5	2	3	125	125	125	14
152	74- SIO Prod 6	2	3	24	24	24	14
153	74- SIO Prod 7	2	3	24	24	24	14
154	74- SIO Prod 8	2	3	24	24	24	14
155	74- SIO Prod 9	2	3	24	24	24	14
156	74- SIO Prod 10	2	3	24	24	24	14
157	74- SIO Prod 11	2	3	24	24	24	14
158	74- SIO Prod 12	2	3	24	24	24	14
159	74- SIO Prod 13	2	3	24	24	24	14
160	74- SIO Prod 14	2	3	24	24	24	14
161	74- SIO Prod 15	2	3	24	24	24	14
162	74- SIO Prod 16	2	3	24	24	24	14
163	74- SIO Prod 17	2	3	24	24	24	14
164	74- SIO Prod 18	2	3	24	24	24	14
165	74- SIO Prod 19	2	3	24	24	24	14
166	74- SIO Prod 20	2	3	24	24	24	14
167	74- SIO Prod 21	2	3	24	24	24	14
168	74- SIO Prod 22	2	3	24	24	24	14
169	74- SIO Prod 23	2	3	24	24	24	14
170	74- SIO Prod 24	2	3	24	24	24	14
171	74- SIO Prod 25	2	3	24	24	24	14
172	74- SIO Prod 26	2	3	24	24	24	14
173	74- SIO Prod 27	2	3	24	24	24	14
174	74- SIO Prod 28	2	3	24	24	24	14
175	74- SIO Prod 29	2	3	24	24	24	14
176	74- SIO Prod 30	2	3	24	24	24	14
177	74- SIO Prod 31	2	3	24	24	24	14
178	74- SIO Prod 32	2	3	24	24	24	14
179	74- SIO Prod 33	2	3	24	24	24	14
180	74- SIO Prod 34	2	3	24	24	24	14
181	74- SIO Prod 35	2	3	24	24	24	14
182	74- SIO Prod 36	2	3	24	24	24	14
183	74- SIO Prod 37	2	3	24	24	24	14
184	74- SIO Prod 38	2	3	24	24	24	14
185	74- SIO Prod 39	2	3	24	24	24	14
186	74- SIO Prod 40	2	3	24	24	24	14
187	74- SIO Prod 41	2	3	24	24	24	14
188	74- SIO Prod 42	2	3	24	24	24	14
189	74- SIO Prod 43	2	3	24	24	24	14
190	74- SIO Prod 44	2	3	24	24	24	14
191	74- SIO Prod 45	2	3	24	24	24	14
192	74- SIO Prod 46	2	3	24	24	24	14
193	74- SIO Prod 47	2	3	24	24	24	14
194	74- SIO Prod 48	2	3	24	24	24	14
195	74- SIO Prod 49	2	3	24	24	24	14
196	74- SIO Prod 50	2	3	24	24	24	14
197	74- SIO Prod 51	2	3	24	24	24	14

High Low Last Chgs				Toronto Stocks				High Low Last Chgs			
2770 Atlas Glin				Closing Prices Aug. 1, 1976				2329 Tor Brk			
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt A	97 1/4	97 1/4	230 Traders A	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt B	97 1/4	97 1/4	1455 Traders A	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt C	97 1/4	97 1/4	18743 Traders PL	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt D	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt E	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt F	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt G	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt H	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt I	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt J	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt K	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt L	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt M	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt N	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt O	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt P	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt Q	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt R	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt S	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt T	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt U	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt V	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt W	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt X	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt Y	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt Z	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AA	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AB	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AC	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AD	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AE	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AF	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AG	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AH	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AI	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AJ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AK	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AL	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AM	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AN	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AO	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AP	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AQ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AR	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AS	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AT	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AU	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AV	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AW	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AX	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AY	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt AZ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BA	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BB	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BC	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BD	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BE	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BF	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BG	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BH	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BI	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BJ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BK	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BL	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BM	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BN	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BO	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BP	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BQ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BR	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BS	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BT	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BU	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BV	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BW	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BX	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BY	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt BZ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CA	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CB	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CC	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CD	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CE	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CF	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CG	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CH	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CI	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
2770 Atlas Glin	410	405	-5	349 345 345 -5	456 Labatt CJ	97 1/4	97 1/4	195 Un Carb	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
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Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iraq (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Algeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Beat Detroit Twice

Boston's Lefties Defy Fenway Park

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The rule used to be: Never start a left-handed pitcher at Fenway Park because he will never finish.

But Boston Red Sox manager Dave Johnson disregarded the adage last night and can count two more victories today.

Southern Bill Lee stopped the Detroit Tigers, 2-2, in 10 innings in the first game, and lefty Roger Moret completed the doubleheader sweep with a 6-1 victory that pushed Boston's American League-East lead to nine games over second-place

Baltimore, Lee's record advanced to 14-6, Moret's to 8-1.

The same two pitchers had hurled back-to-back shutouts last Sunday against the Yankees, but those games were at Shea Stadium, not in Fenway Park where the short leftfield wall awaits any well-hit fly.

"Certain types of left-handers can win in this park," Johnson said. "Lee knows how to keep the ball away from batters and he knows how to pitch. And Moret gets stuff on the ball. He has a tall, sinking kind of pitch. They both have done a hell of a job."

Lee gave up 11 hits and Moret nine, while Boston batters managed only eight hits in the opener, six hits in the second game. But the Boston pitchers surrendered just one walk apiece, while Detroit hurlers yielded 13 bases on balls in the doubleheader.

In the opener, the teams traded first-inning runs and Detroit took a 2-1 edge in the second on a homer by Ben Oglivie, Detroit starter Ray Bare pitched effectively, but hurt himself by walking Rick Burleson to lead off the eighth. Burleson was sacrificed to second and scored the tying run on Carl Yastrzemski's single to right.

Jim Rice and Denny Doyle won the game in the 10th. Doyle kept his hitting streak alive at 17 the made it 13 with a pair of second-game hits by stalling to start the 10th. Doyle stole second and Jim Rice, robbed of a homer by rightfielder Leon Roberts in the ninth, hit a Bob Reynolds pitch into right-center for a game-winning single.

Reds 11, Giants 5
At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench packed a three-run homer among nine extra-base hits by the Reds in an 11-5 defeat of San Francisco.

Bench's homer, his 21st of the season, came off John Montefusco, who had predicted before the game that he would strike out the Reds' catcher four times.

The count was 3-2, two were out in the second inning and Ken Griffey and Dan Driess were on base when Bench homered to climax a six-run uprising.

Padres 5, Astros 3
At Houston, Bobby Tolan reached first base on a fielder's choice, stole second and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning on two errors as San Diego beat the Astros, 5-3.

Willie McCovey was hit by a pitch. Dave Winfield grounded into a fielder's choice and Tolan reached base by the same route. Tolan stole second, moved to third when catcher Skip Jutze's throw went into centerfield and scored when shortstop Larry Milbourne let a ground ball by Hector Torres go into leftfield.

Braves 11, Dodgers 10
At Atlanta, Rowland Office hit a three-run homer off Los Angeles relief ace Mike Marshall, capping a six-run rally in the ninth inning with which the Braves defeated the Dodgers, 11-10.

Trailing 10-5 going into the ninth, the Braves scored two quick runs on three hits, including an RBI double by Earl Williams that knocked out Rick Rhoden.

Marshall came in and struck out Dusty Baker for the first out before Larvell Blanks singled across the third run of the inning. Office then hit a pitch over the leftfield fence.

Expos 7, Phillies 4
At Montreal, Larry Parrish's two-run single capped a three-run rally in the first inning and Mike Jorgensen's double, high-lighting a three-run fifth, leading the Expos to a 7-4 victory over Philadelphia.

Pete Mangual started Montreal's first-inning rally with a leadoff single, Jim Dwyer walked and, after a sacrifice advanced the runners, Jorgensen was walking to lead the bases, Larry Parrish hit an RBI single and Parrish followed with his two-run drive.

Mets 6, Pirates 2
At Pittsburgh, Dave Kingman hit a pair of home runs, including the game-winning during a four-run eighth inning, powering New York to a 6-2 victory over the Pirates.

Southpaw Jerry Koosman, aided by another two-run homer by Joe Torre in the eighth, went the distance, scattering nine hits, to gain his 10th victory in 18 decisions. He walked two and struck out six.

Kingman's second homer, his 24th of the year, broke up a 2-2 tie in the eighth and came after Gene Clines had reached on an error and was forced at second by Felix Millan.

After Kingman's homer made it 4-2, loser Jim Rooker walked Rusty Staub and Torre unloaded his fourth homer of the season to make it 6-2. All four runs in the inning were unearned.



Nadia Comaneci, 14, of Romania (left) flips on balance beam during performance at the International Gymnastics Meet in Montreal, where she won the women's title. Antonica Ghebova of the Soviet Union shows form at the competition.

Fittipaldi, Lauda Face Off in Big Formula-1 Test

By Bernard Kirsch

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Emerson Fittipaldi made noises today to imitate his car and Niki Lauda couldn't stop smiling. Earlier this week, Enzo Ferrari said, "You know, auto drivers are only human."

Ferrari's young driver, Lauda, and old pro Fittipaldi are the two involved in this year's race for the drivers' title. They will be going against each other, along with 23 other men and a woman, on Sunday on the infamous circuit here which is four times longer and four times more trying than the other tracks.

Today, the drivers tested the Ring, as it is unofficially known, and Lauda emerged with the fastest lap time, 7 minutes, 4 seconds, and Fittipaldi the third best, 7:02.7 in his McLaren. They will have another day of trials tomorrow, and Fittipaldi will have another day to tell Lauda stories.

The defending champion from Brazil is in a happy mood.

"The morale of the whole team is up," said Fittipaldi after he had said, "Vroom, vroom," during a pause in the trials for Sunday's positions. Fittipaldi lifted his team's spirits two weeks ago when he won the Grand Prix of England and cut Lauda's lead over him in the standings from 23 points to 14. The tally for the Austrian now is 47.

Pressure Building

Last year after 10 races, Lauda also led Fittipaldi, but the pressure, and the Brazilian, caught up with the Austrian and his Ferrari and Fittipaldi won going away. The pressure is again building for Lauda. Ferrari, without a world champion for 10 years, understands the situation and that is why he said, "You know, drivers are only human."

He also said that he expects Lauda to win with his 14-point lead.

Fittipaldi said today that although he is the one trailing, "there is much more pressure on Niki. Before England, everyone already gave him the championship." Also, there now is pressure on Fittipaldi because at 28, he is already a two-time champion; the 26-year-old Austrian is going for his first title.

"I always prefer to be in front, but you know it is always bloody difficult," said the Brazilian who now lives in Switzerland. "I think Sunday's race can be the key points of the championship."

After Sunday, there are four races remaining in the 16-race series. Fittipaldi, talking to his friends who had gathered in the pits, said that he talks to Lauda about the championship duel, "but we always make jokes."

And soon, joining the crew by the McLaren, escaping a burst of rain, arrived Lauda who launched on Fittipaldi's cookies while listening to his friend and rival. "Niki, coming out of the chicane going into the straight, I run out of gas the end of a jump, but I still clocked 7:02.7," Fittipaldi said, and then described a part of the course where his McLaren went "whew, woo, woo," and another part where the car went "boom, boom, boom."

Then, maybe telling the truth, or maybe using a little psychology, or both, he told Lauda that he thinks his Formula-One machine could do a lap in less than 7 minutes, which would be a record. It would also be a grand feat because the 14.5-mile course has 167 corners. Fittipaldi calls

the track "the big challenge." Others call it worse things. It led one driver today to recall the joke: "Did you hear about the driver who made six stops? Four for the pits and two to get directions."

Fittipaldi and Lauda know in which direction they are going. The question is who will arrive first?

Vilas Defeats Borowiak in Tennis Event

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (AP).

Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas struggled to a three-set victory yesterday in the second round of the Louisville Pro Tennis Classic, defeating Jeff Borowiak, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, but eighth-seeded Harold Solomon was eliminated.

Vilas, of Argentina, led 4-0 in the final set and appeared to be in command when Borowiak rallied to take three straight games. Borowiak led 6-5 before Vilas came back to tie the match at 6-6 and then won the tiebreaker, 7-2.

Solomon was ousted by Bernie Milton, 7-6, 6-4.

Fifth-seeded Roscoe Tanner defeated Antonio Munoz, 6-4, 6-4, and sixth-ranked John Alexander of Australia beat Jun Kamizawa of Japan, 6-1, 6-1.

Western Tennis

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Fifth-seeded Ismael el-Shafel, Egypt's top player, was upset by unseeded Bryon Bertram of South Africa, 6-2, 7-6, yesterday in the \$50,000 Western Tennis Championships.

Connors Is Wiling

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Jimmy Connors said today he is willing to talk to Tony Trabert, the new U.S. team captain, about playing for the United States in next year's Davis Cup tennis competition.

Connors, considered the world's top player, has boycotted the U.S. team since 1972, apparently over personal differences with Dennis Ralston, the team's former captain.

"I'd like to sit down with him [Trabert] I sure would," Connors said when asked if he would talk about rejoining the U.S. team. But he said he has not made a decision about playing for the Davis Cup and does not intend to in the near future.

Sweden-Chile Match

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Sweden has turned down a request from Chile to play their Davis Cup interzone semifinal on neutral ground.

Chile made the plea because it fears political demonstrations if the match is played in Sweden.

Basel Reay, secretary of the Davis Cup Nations, said today, "Chile asked whether it could play the match on a neutral ground. But the Swedish Lawn Tennis Association have said emphatically that they want the match to take place in Sweden on Sept. 19-21."

Admiral's Cup Begins

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Australia's big sloop Bumblebee III led the way as the 57 Admiral's Cup yachts left Cowes Harbour today for the start of the Channel race.

SAFETY FIRST—Cardinals' Willie Davis dives safely back to first base as Cubs' Pete LaCock receives the throw too late to make the tag. Chicago won the game, 5-3.

Thursday's Line Scores

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Vermont 000 000 000—0 0 0
New Hampshire 000 000 000—0 0 0
Maine 000 000 000—0 0 0
Hawaii 000 000 000—0 0 0

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 000 010 100—5 9 1
Minnesota 010 111 002—10 10 1
Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 0 0
Detroit 110 000 000—2 11 1
Boston 100 000 010—1 12 8 1
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 0 0
New York 000 000 000—0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000—0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000—0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000—0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000—0 0 0
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 000 000—0 0 0
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Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 0 0
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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division
Pittsburgh 52 41 68
Philadelphia 49 46 65
New York 44 48 68
St. Louis 42 52 66
Chicago 40 57 62
Cincinnati 42 58 62
Western Division
San Francisco 50 45 65
Los Angeles 48 48 64
San Diego 45 50 63
Houston 42 52 62
Colorado 40 50 60
Arizona 38 48 58
Milwaukee 38 48 58
Cleveland 38 48 58
Detroit 38 48 58
Boston 38 48 58
New York 38 48 58
Philadelphia 38 48 58
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New Hampshire 38 48 58
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Hawaii 38 48 58

Thursday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 5, St. Louis 2
San Diego 3, Houston 2
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2
Atlanta 11, Los Angeles 10
Montreal 1, Philadelphia 4
Cincinnati 11, San Francisco 8
Friday's Games
St. Louis vs. Chicago 4
Philadelphia vs. Montreal 2, N.
New York vs. Pittsburgh, N.
Atlanta vs. San Diego, N.
Cincinnati at San Francisco, N.
Houston at San Francisco, N.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division
Boston 52 41 68
Baltimore 49 46 65
New York 44 48 68
Milwaukee 42 52 66
Cleveland 40 57 62
Detroit 42 58 62
Western Division
Oakland 50 45 65
Los Angeles 48 48 64
San Diego 45 50 63
Houston 42 52 62
Colorado 40 50 60
Arizona 38 48 58
Milwaukee 38 48 58
Cleveland 38 48 58
Detroit 38 48 58
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Friday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 5, St. Louis 2
San Diego 3, Houston 2
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Atlanta 11, Los Angeles 10
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Friday's Games
St. Louis vs. Chicago 4
Philadelphia vs. Montreal 2, N.
New York vs. Pittsburgh, N.
Atlanta vs. San Diego, N.
Cincinnati at San Francisco, N.
Houston at San Francisco,

Art Buchwald

The Bed Goes, Too

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Rockefeller and his wife were reading in their \$35,000 bed the other night when Happy said to Nelson, "It says here that Bo Callaway, Ford's campaign manager, told the press President Ford may be looking for a younger man to be his running mate in 1976."



Buchwald

"Don't pay any attention to what you read in the newspapers," Rockefeller said. "Jerry assured me he was behind me 1,000 per cent."

"Callaway also said that he finds you have no support in the South, the conservatives can't stand you and everyone he's talk-

ed to says you'd drag down the ticket."

"Nobody's perfect," Rockefeller said. "I don't see how Callaway can say those things unless the President gave him the OK."

"Don't be silly. Why would an honest, decent person like Jerry Ford pull the rug out from under his own Vice-President?"

"That's the question I'm asking you," Happy said. "I think the President told Callaway to cut my throat to get sympathy for me. It's part of the Southern strategy. Don't worry, Happy, Jerry needs me. After all, I'm a liberal."

"All right then, Nelson. Let me ask you this. Why did Mrs. Ronald Reagan call me this morning and ask the color of my drapes in the vice-presidential bedroom?"

"She did?"

"Yes, and when I told her it was a blue floral print she said, 'They'll have to go. Ronnie can't stand blue.'"

"What did you say?"

"I said I didn't expect Ronnie to come into my bedroom."

"And what did she say?"

"Nothing. She just giggled."

"I couldn't put too much emphasis on one telephone call from Nancy Reagan. The President assured me we could decorate the vice-presidential house any way we wished, and he said he was looking forward to coming to dinner here as soon as the house was ready."

"Did he say before or after January, 1977?"

"Nelson, I think there's something going on that you don't know about. Mrs. Howard Baker was over the other day measuring the living room. She said she wanted to know if her Persian rug would fit to it."

"No kidding?"

"And Mrs. John Connally came over with samples of new wallpaper for the bathrooms. And Mrs. Donald Rumsfeld called our cook and asked him if he'd be willing to stay on and work for her. Don't you see? It all adds up. Your job isn't as secure as you think it is."

"Happy, don't be unhappy. This is all politics. After the dust settles, Jerry Ford is going to put Mrs. Ford in the White House and the Republican Convention and say I want Rocky in my swimming pool for the next four years."

"Well, I'm glad you're so optimistic. But I'm going to tell you one thing. If I have to move out of here, I'm taking this bed with me."

"The only cost \$35,000. Why are you worried about a little old bed?"

"Because I don't want someone to put a plaque on it which says 'Nancy Reagan slept here.'"

Denmark Honors Its Most Famous Son

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN (HT)—While much of the rest of Europe is celebrating architectural heritage year the Danes have officially designated 1973 as Hans Christian Andersen year. Reams of essays and articles, scholarly and pseudo-scholarly, have appeared in Scandinavian literary journals, magazines and newspapers, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of the great Danish author on Aug. 4, 1875.



Hans Christian Andersen.

His meager income from the theater was lost.

A few years of hard-ship and misery followed. Young Hans Christian scrounging meals from friendly sloop and schooner skippers in Nyhavn, just around the corner from the Royal Theater, then as now, a quarter for sailors and hockers, and from benevolent cooks and kitchen maids in the patrician houses across Kongens Nytorv. He slept in flophouses in the seediest parts of Nyhavn.

He literally made his way into Copenhagen's cultural society via the kitchen door.

A banquet was given on the elegant home of Giuseppe Siboni, voice teacher at the Royal Theater.

Hans Christian persuaded one of the maids to tiptoe in and ask the host to allow him to read some poetry for the assembled personages.

Pauper Class

In 1819, at the age of 14, he set out for Copenhagen. Though he traveled "pauper's class" on the coach and on the Great Belt ferry, his money took him merely to the outskirts of the city. He had to walk the last mile to Kongens Nytorv where the Royal Theater was—and still is. With great confidence, he asked for a job as actor or dancer. He got the boot, both from the doorman and the director.

After repeated pleas, he was finally admitted as a pupil in the choir at the theater. He was on stage once. In the choir, with a troll mask over his head, "His grandmother in Odense had told him that he was pretty good at singing."

Though his real ambition was to become an actor, he never bothered to learn a single part—his one and only dream was to take the entrance exams two years later, in 1821. The relationship between Collin and Andersen be-

came permanent as the writer rose to international recognition, and one of HCA's closest friends was Collin's son, who frequently went along on his journeys abroad.

In 1823, his first book appeared, printed at his own expense, a whimsical travelogue of a journey on foot from central Copenhagen to the eastern tip of Amager Island, roughly where Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport is now, 15 minutes by bus to the center of the city.

The same year he wrote a play—a parody on the then so popular heroic drama—and managed to get it produced.

In between he wrote poetry and had it published.

With some money in his pocket, he set out for Germany in 1831, on his first trip abroad, and the result was another travel book, more serious this time.

In 1833, on a two-year government grant, he went off on an extended tour of Europe, and in 1835 he published his first novel, "Improvisatore," partly written in Rome. It is a story about a poor Italian ragamuffin, who made good. It was, perhaps, a poorly disguised account of Andersen's past and his hopes for the future.

Although a celebrity, he had already started tinkering with fairy tales. The first four were published only a few weeks after the appearance of the "Improvisatore." The 64-page volume contained "The Tinder Box," "Little Claus and Big Claus," "The Princess on the Pea" and "Little Ida's Flowers."

He continued, between novels, plays, poetry and travelogues—was a compulsive traveler—to write fairy tales. Even his most benevolent critics thought he was wasting his time on such trifles. His only real supporter in the fairy-tale department was his friend Hans Christian Oerstedt, the discoverer of electromagnetism. "His novels had made him famous," said Oerstedt, "but his fairy tales will make him immortal."

As it turned out, Oerstedt was right. While much if not most of Andersen's other literary production has sunk into oblivion or near-oblivion, most of his 159 fairy tales have been translated more or less accurately into some 100 lan-

guages, and are still read and loved.

When he was not traveling, he lived in rented quarters in or around Nyhavn, in hotels or furnished flats, or as the guest of leading cultural figures of his days, in Denmark and abroad.

Antibiographical

Scholars appear to believe that most of his works, and especially his *eventyr*, (*eventyr* in Danish has a double meaning, "fairy tale" and "adventure") are primarily based on the experiences and great expectations of Andersen himself. "The Ugly Duckling" for example, who grew into a beautiful swan, is, perhaps, the most obvious.

As an international celebrity associating with royalty, aristocracy and the haute bourgeoisie, HCA never forgot his debt to the maids and cooks who helped him on his way to fame. When in April, 1875, he turned 100, the presents he appreciated most were those from King Christian IX and an elderly housekeeper who had fed him when the going was tough.

Though the year of HCA is being celebrated all over Denmark, the main attractions—events ranging from concerts and ballets and a fair-tale film festival, and the HCA musical—are in Odense, a place where the author hardly ever set foot between 1819 and 1867 when he was made honorary citizen of that relatively pleasant little town.

A major attraction is the one-room shoemaker's shop where young Hans Christian grew up. It was turned into a museum in 1905, the centenary of the author's birth. Adjoining buildings house the vast collections of Anderseniana: his manuscripts, his sketches and silhouettes, his personal effects and traveling gear, including the length of rope he always brought with him on his trips, as a personal talisman.

The HCA museum has been renovated for this year's celebrations.

Andersen's diaries—and he was a compulsive diary writer—will be published. Parts of the notes have been published before, but this time they will come out in their entirety, 10 thick volumes. These will surely provide material for literary scholars, historians and, not least, psychoanalysts. The diaries were written in a few temporary, and he still puzzles his readers more than a century later.

Four months ago, when Chicago police tried to arrest Robert Friedman, 43, for begging in front of a bus station, he pleaded: "Don't take me, I'm not broke. I didn't know this was a crime."

PEOPLE: D.C. Judge Discovers 'Lost' Defendant—in Jail

Washington Superior Court Chief Judge Harold Greene has dismissed petit larceny charges against Larry Jones, 25, after discovering that Jones had been "lost" in the D.C. jail for eight months. The judge blamed a series of administrative errors for keeping Jones behind bars when he should have been free awaiting trial. "Every effort must be made to see to it that this type of illegal incarceration will not happen to anyone else," Greene said.



James Jones

remembering Paris.

Writer James Jones, 53, who is spending the summer at Sagaponack, N.Y., talked with George Vecsey of The New York Times about his decision to return to the United States from Paris, where he had been living for a number of years. He lived in Paris, he told Vecsey, "mostly from inertia." After the 1968 events, he became more critical of the French. He had been mentioned on government television. Another reason for his disillusionment: "De Gaulle threw NATO out of France. That just about killed the chance for a European community. They almost had it but they blew it." Jones says that Paris is "still a beautiful city. But they're tearing it down. If they could... They're (the French) going to have a hard time pulling themselves into the 21st century. They're not. They never caught up with ours, their plumbing, their refrigerators, their typewriters, even their laws—you can't get bail in France. You could stay in jail for two years." Saying that the United States is "the best system in the world," Jones went back to his typewriter to work on the novel "I have postponed four times."

British actor Robert Powell is to play the title role in a 24-million television series called "The Life of Christ." The series of six one-hour plays is being directed by Franco Zeffirelli and sponsored by General Motors Corp. The producer is Sir Lowry Grade's independent ATV company. Others in the cast: Peter O'Toole (John the Baptist), Laurence Olivier and Rosalind Wiseman. Sir Lowry said that Edward Taylor was a probability as Mary Magdalene.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins told the House of Commons Friday that Nguyen Van Thieu, former president of South Vietnam, has been granted a six-month visa to visit his son, a student in Britain. If Thieu asks to extend his visit, the application would be considered "in relation to the situation in Vietnam which has been traditionally applied," Jenkins said.

Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller is spending the weekend at his summer home in Seal Harbor, Maine. He'll return there later this month for two weeks.

British actor Rex Harrison's fifth wife, Elizabeth, 39, has filed for a divorce from her 67-year-old husband on grounds of irreconcilable differences, according to the Daily Mail. Harrison's previous wives were actresses Rachel Roberts, Colette Thomas, Lilli Palmer and the late Kay Kendall.

The great elephant hunt is over and Lilly and Isa are both back in their circus camp in Hugu, Okla. Lilly was captured Thursday afternoon—Isa had been found Wednesday.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, AUG. 2, 1973
COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
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EDUCATION

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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